The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873. NUMBER 264.

WATCHES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $150 each; usual price, $40 to $300.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,
AND
234 WEST MADISON-ST.

IRON AND COAL.

Pig Iron
AND
COAL.

ROGERS & CO.,
144 Market-st.

SCOTCH PIG IRON, various brands. LAKE SUPERIOR IRON, charcoal, for Malleable Castings, Car Wheels and general foundry use. MISSOURI IRON, charcoal and bituminous. UNION IRON, anthracite. Also, LUMP LEHIGH COAL, Hazelton & Old Company's; BLOSSBURG COAL; LACKAWANNA COAL, Franklin, by cargo, car-load, and at retail.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS
COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipes for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.

We also manufacture a large variety of

GOOD CHEAP STOVES,

Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,
38 & 40 Lake-st.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

House at Highland Park.

10 rooms, in fine condition; two acres of land; near Depot. For sale at a great bargain. Apply to

W. A. JAMES,
275 Canal-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINES,

Removed from 573 Wabash-av. to
39 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Near Sherman House, where these popular Family and Light Manufacturing Sewing Machines can be obtained; also Needles, Thread and Attachments. Machines rented. Agents wanted in every County in this State.

C. W. SHERWOOD,
General Agent.

HATS.

HATS.

The Greatest Variety of Styles, as well as LARGEST AND BEST STOCK, is at

BREWSTER'S,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

Dock to Lease.

At Bridgeport (900 feet). Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to
R. BRAINARD,
Room 28, Bryan Block.

For Rent.

Corner Store, and two connected with Hotel, in Briggs House, corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

1,000 Elm Trees from 10 to 12 feet high, to be delivered at Morgan Park, Washington Heights.

Address Blue Island Land and Building Co., 11 Chamber of Commerce, stating lowest price.
GEO. R. CLARKE, Agt.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WAREROOMS,
Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"
The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.
Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class City Property. $1,000, $2,000, $3,000 in hand.
MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

$10,000

In hand to loan for three or five years on city property. Must go at once, as the party leaves for Europe the 15th inst.
WM. D. PALMER & CO.,
No. 146 LaSalle-st. (basement).

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

REMOVAL.

Fish-House Removal.

E. E. BROMILOW'S
Commission and Inspection House
REMOVED TO
GRAND TRUNK WAREHOUSE, north end of Wells-st. Bridge.

OFFICE—No. 10 North Wells-st., Spencer's Block.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. Stoughton
Has removed her Millinery and Dressmaking Parlors to
364 WABASH-AV.,
CORNER HARRISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

Office Baskets
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

The largest stock in this city at M. POLACHEK'S OPTICIAN, 76 Madison-st., next to McVicker's.

SALT.

We have just received a cargo of ASHTON'S DAIRY SALT, which we sell at the lowest market price.
BURROWS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Salt,
129 East Kinzie-st.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"
CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article.
S. H. & E. Y. MOORE,
82 Lake-st.

COSTUMES, LACE SHAWLS, &c.

GRAND DISPLAY.

BICKERTON
& JEFFERY,
36 East Washington-st.,

Will have on Exhibition for the next three days their magnificent stock of

Costumes, Lace Shawls
Talmas, Dolmans,
Underwear, &c., &c.

Particular attention is called to their beautiful selection of

LINEN & STUFF SUITS,

Also to their assortment of

Cashmere Mantles and Alpaca Suits,

All of which are offered at

The Most Reasonable Prices.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

P. P. D.

The most perfect-fitting Drawer in the world for Summer wear.

Silk and Summer Merino, Gauze and Lisle Thread Underwear, in Long and Short Sleeves, of Cartwright & Warner's, and other English and French makes.

Kid, Silk, Lisle, Dogskin, and Driving Gloves.

Novelties in Elegant Neckwear of our own importation.

A large line of Plain and Fancy Hosiery.

Windsor Scarfs.

PORTER & HOYT,
McVicker's Theatre Building,
And No. 130 Twenty-second-st.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

THE NATIONAL WIRE Mattress

WOVEN WIRE
MATTRESS CO.
286 State-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Branch of Hartford Company.

Manufacturers of the

ONLY PERFECT
WIRE MATTRESS.

The public are invited to call at our Office and see, BY COMPARISON, wherein the so-called improvement, claimed by another party, consists.

The Hartford Wire Mattress is the Best Bed in the World!

For sale by the Furniture trade everywhere.

UNCLE SAM
BUYS THEM.

The Government has just awarded the contract of furnishing the new Marine Hospital at Lake View with Woven Wire Mattresses to WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st., their Mattresses being an improvement over all others.

GENERAL NOTICES.

DIXON HORROR
WILL BE
Fully Illustrated
IN
DENSMORE'S LADY'S FRIEND,
Of Wednesday, May 14.

News Agents supplied by the Western News Company. Send your orders at once. Office of publication, 107 Fifth-av., Chicago. Single copies, 6 cents; yearly, 50 cents.

For Johann Magnus Lindgreen,

From Skane, in Sweden, is a letter and information from his relatives, to be had at the office of Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co., No. 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

EQUITABLE INS. CO.

A few policies wanted for cash.

Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st, up-stairs.

PROFESSIONAL.

EYE AND EAR.

Diseases and Deformities of these important organs an exclusive specialty. Surgery and Office,
200 West Madison-st.
DR. J. B. WALKER.

LOTTERY.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum, to be drawn in public May 20, 1873. Positively. Tickets $1 each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. We will send a certificate of 20 tickets on receipt of $10, and the balance, $10 more, to be deducted from the Prizes after the drawing. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Endorsed by his Excellency, Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

The Convention of Chicago Council of P. of J., will be held at the Masonic Temple this evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

THE MODOC WAR.

A Government Supply Train Surprised by the Red-Skins.

Later Advices State the Indians Have Deserted the Lava-Beds.

Movements of the Troops—Reconnoissance Ordered.

LAVA-BEDS, May 7, via YREKA, May 9.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day on a train returning to camp, on what is known as the Island, whither the quartermaster and other stores have been removed from the former depot at the southeast corner of Tule Lake, capturing eleven mules and three horses. They burned three wagons. Three of the escort, private Burgwell, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry; Evans, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; and Burns, Troop G, First Cavalry, were wounded while repelling the sortie.

MAY 8—8 a. m.—Several large fires are burning. Jack's camp is within plain sight of this place. This is evidently done by way of braggadocio, with a view of letting us know they are rejoicing over a temporary victory.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and the officers who accompanied him here from San Francisco propose leaving to-day under the escort of Lieut. Miller's detachment and Troop F, First Cavalry.

Capt. L. Y. Decker, of the Engineer Corps, and the artist who accompanies him, Mr. Maybridge, have, since their arrival, been actively engaged in taking views and sketches of the topography of the lava-beds. Mr. Maybridge has taken in all fifty remarkable views.

The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the lava-beds, on April 15, 16, and 17, were forwarded yesterday, by O. C. Applegate, to the Yainox reservation.

LAVA-BEDS, May 8.—Batteries C, G, M, A, and a detachment of Battery A, Fourth Artillery, now near the stronghold, are ordered to report at these headquarters. Capt. Hasbrouck's Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, remain at the depot on the southeast corner of Tule Lake. The infantry is to occupy positions in the vicinity of the stronghold. All the wounded convalescent will be removed to-day and placed en route for Fort Klamath, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Maldeny. Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Semig is progressing very favorably under his wounds. Private Penham, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, died on the evening of the 6th, in hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the 26th ult.

The following memorandum has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, April 25.—That timely information may reach the headquarters of any unusual movement or hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indians, until further orders the commanding officers of Forts Colville, Lapwai, and Klamath, and Camps Harney and Warner, will forward reports weekly, and oftener should circumstances render it necessary, to the Assistant Adjutant General, if there be any changes in the attitude towards the Government by the Indians in their vicinity.

(Signed) H. CLAYWOOD, A. A. General.

LAVA-BEDS, May 8—4:15 p. m.—The day before yesterday, two squaws who lived on Fairchild's rauche, One-Eyed Dixie and Artena-Chokes were sent out by him, through instructions from Gen. Davis, to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of the attack on Capt. Thomas, to report on their strength, and to ascertain if possible whether they received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been accordingly eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, their idea being that Capt. Jack had left for some other point where water is obtained. On receipt of this information the Warm Spring Indians, under Donald McKay, were ordered out with instructions to push forward to the point above alluded to, and discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Capt. McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications and had gone to some other point not definable just now. On the observation of the fire signals orders immediately issued for Hasbrouck's Light Battery B, of the Fourth Artillery, and all the available cavalry on the other side of the beds, also the Warm Spring Indians, to be ready to leave Mason's camp early to-morrow morning for the purpose of scouring the lava beds east and southeast of Tule Lake, so that the Modocs may be found should they have secreted themselves. The troops ordered to move will carry five days' rations. The above order necessarily countermanded that by which the cavalry and artillery were ordered to this camp, which has been referred to. The indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the beds, but in what direction they have gone or whether they are gone singly, in small bands or en masse, it is impossible to surmise.

The Warm Springs are reported to have found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three of our soldiers. They also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity first mentioned. A portion of the command go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and those who died with him on the field.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Wm. Fenning arrived at Yreka to-night. He says he met Bogus Charley and squaw at Four Creeks, thirty miles northeast of Yreka, yesterday. Fenning advised him to give up his gun. Charley refused, and did not say where he was going, but said he was tired of fighting. Two months ago he had been stopping at Fairchild's ranch, after leaving the lava-bed. Other persons make the same report of seeing this warrior.

Lieut. Harris, wounded in the recent fight with the Modocs, is reported to be sinking rapidly. It is thought he cannot recover.

CINCINNATI.

Yesterday's Concerts at Exposition Hall—The Festival a Success Musically and Financially—A Deserved Tribute to the Indomitable Organizer and Leader of the Affair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The great musical festival is virtually at an end. The incessant rains of the past two days, and the drenching storms of to-day, have rendered it impossible to give the open air musical fete, and so, in place of it, a concert will be given in the Exposition Hall to-morrow afternoon, and a ball in the evening. The programme for the concert has been extemporized from the week's music, so that no novelty will attach to it. The chorus has also dwindled down, so that only light music can be performed. Financially, the festival has been so far a success that no assessments will be made upon the guaranty fund. Of its musical success there can be but one opinion. With the exception, perhaps, of the New York festival, last week, it is the grandest musical event which has ever taken place in America, and it is in the highest degree creditable to Cincinnati, not only that it should have furnished a chorus which in quality even surpasses the Handel and Haydn Society, but that it should have carried through and supported the festival in such a handsome manner. The New York and the Cincinnati festivals, both of which owe their success to Mr. Thomas, are the first well-considered and legitimate steps towards elevating the musical standard in this country by popularizing the works of the best composers. Compared with the two Boston Jubilees, this festival lacked in numbers, in noise, in glitter, in the fascinating spectacle of a great crowd, in the blowing of trumpets, marching of processions, and in that barbaric sensationalism which pleases ear, but leaves no sign after the glitter of the big show has faded away. It were useless to deny that there were many things in both the Boston Jubilees which had a passing musical value, and a few which will be long remembered by those who were there; but they added nothing to music in their general results. When the ripples subsided, the stream went flowing on as it did before.

It is already plain to see that this festival is bound to exert a mighty influence upon the musical character of the West. After such performances, no memory remains of the unwieldy Boston multitude, of the noise of artillery and anvils, of the harlequinades of Strauss or the clash and clang of Paulus' and Saro's men. There are two causes which have combined to produce this great success. The one lies in the stern discipline which Mr. Thomas has employed; the other in the character of the music which has been performed. Mr. Thomas has been a musical Cæsar from the start, and has exercised his functions with an arbitrary and imperious will, which admitted of no alternative but obedience; and he has been as true as steel to the cause of music. He has never been a doubting Thomas, even when the sky looked the blackest; has never abated the fraction of a hair, even when it seemed as if financial failure must be the result. When he was first approached on the subject of giving the festival, the only stipulation which he made was that he should have nothing to do with the executive business, but that of every musical detail, even the smallest, he should have absolute control. He has exercised that control with a royal determination, which has now and then been sorely trying to Cincinnati pride. The choral forces were at first placed under a local drill-master for rehearsal. A few weeks after, Mr. Thomas made a visit to Cincinnati to see what progress his singers were making, and found them leading the conductor instead of being led by him. He at once disposed of him; went to New York and sent out Otto Singer, a most accomplished musician and rigid disciplinarian. He brought order out of the chaos. He inspired them with enthusiasm, and by almost incessant work with them day and night of the most fatiguing kind he made the festival a possibility. It must be remembered that this chorus is composed of rural societies, to whom the music was new, and that the music is also extremely difficult. The choruses from the "Dettingen Te Deum," the Ninth Symphony, the "Walpurgis Night," and "Orpheus," are simply gigantic, and that these crude societies of bucolic singers should not only have mastered their intricacies, but should have been able to deliver them with such fine precision and nicety of expression, and with such indomitable zeal after so many weeks of wearing toil by day and night, seems well-nigh a miracle. To have conquered the choruses of any one of these works was a greater task than all the choruses of the last Boston festival combined.

The labor of the orchestra has been fully as arduous, notwithstanding the excellence and skill of Thomas' men, who comprise one-half the players, and some of their most difficult numbers have had to be played after a whole morning's rehearsal and an afternoon concert, but they have done their work with superb finish.

The matinee to-day was well attended, notwithstanding the dreadful weather. The programme was the best yet given, but its performance was at times badly marred by the performance of the elements outside. In one instance the effect was sublime. This was in the performance of the "Leonora" overture, which was given with a thunder-accompaniment. During the rest which follows the trumpet peal the thunder rumbled in as perfectly in time and keeping with the sentiment of the overture as if Beethoven had scored the part for an army of double basses, and all through the work its peals made a splendid background.

The best features of the matinee were Rudolphsen's excellent singing of the aria, "O, Lord have Mercy," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" the exquisite andante and scherzo from Schubert's symphony in C; the "Kaiser March," in which the choral was taken with tremendous power by the basses, especially the strings; Miss Cary's singing of the Page's Song in "The Huguenots," and the "Tell" overture.

After the concert was over, the New York drillmaster was called into the chorus-room by the chorus, and presented with an elegant watch and chain, as a testimonial of their esteem, and a souvenir of the festival.

The evening concert was attended by over 6,000 people. Every available inch of standing room was occupied, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The chorus was not quite so large as on former nights, but was still very effective. The performance opened with the vorspiel to the "Meistersænger," the intensely dramatic passages of which were brought out with immense force. Although a great success with the musicians, who are curious in studying effects, still it can hardly be said to have made a very deep impression upon the audience, although it was heartily applauded, as the Cincinnatians are resolved to be pleased with everything. The second number was Schubert's "Twenty-third Psalm," which is written for female voices, only it is not a piece very well adapted for a large building and an audience like this, as its harmonies are very close, and some of its finest points are lost; but it affords an opportunity to test the quality of the sopranos and altos, and they stood the test. In freshness, richness and refinement there is no other chorus in this country to equal them. One year of drilling would place them above all others in every respect. The third number was Beethoven's great aria, "the Ah! Perfido," which was sung by Mrs. Dexter. It is in reality the first time that her voice and general ability have been thoroughly tested, and it is only truth to say that she did not stand the test. She has not the method or the calibre to sing such a great dramatic air, and in addition to this she developed a constant tremolo in the voice which must be fatal to any important effort. The total result of her singing in the festival has only shown that she is a good society singer, with a high soprano voice of good quality and moderate power. She is far from being an artist, with all her vocal abilities, which are above the amateur average.

The first part of the programme closed with Liszt's "Tasso," the lament and triumph of which, as expressed by the orchestra, were a graphic tone-picture. The tremendous power of the basses and double basses, and the clearness and emphasis of the violins and 'cellos, told with splendid effect, and some of the chords were fairly startling.

After the "Tasso," Judge Matthews took the stage, and, after a brief allusion to the remarkable success which had resulted in every detail of the festival, he read an appeal, signed by numerous citizens, to the Executive Committee, asking that this festival be made an annual event hereafter, which was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Judge then put the matter to vote, and it was carried by a tremendous "aye."

George Ward Nichols, Esq., the President of the festival, then made a few remarks in the Convention, of which he tendered the thanks of the Committee to all who had participated in the festival.

Theodore Thomas was then loudly called for, and, upon making his appearance, received an enthusiastic ovation. In one respect Thomas resembles President Grant. His speech was very short, and was as follows: "If I had the ability to speak I should have a great deal to say."

The concert closed with the "Walpurgis Night," and the "Hallelujah Chorus," Miss Cary, and Messrs. Rudolphsen, Whitney, and Varley taking the solos in the former. Its performance was an excellent one, and the chorus, as usual, acquitted itself admirably in their highly dramatic numbers.

The great festival, which now closes, has been a great success. Other festivals will follow it. Chicago must prepare herself for one some time.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds, lower temperature, cloudy weather, and rain. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rain, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and increasing pressure. For the Northwest and thence to Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Ohio Valley and northwestward to the UpperLakes, generally cloudy weather, occasional rain, clearing and colder to-morrow, with northwesterly winds. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, lower pressure, occasional rain, and cloudy weather, clearing south and west of Pennsylvania. For Canada and New England, falling barometer, easterly and southerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

Terrible Tornado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLE CENTRE, O., May 9.—A terrible tornado passed through our city to-day, doing great damage, blowing down eight dwellings, a church and four or five stores. No loss of life reported. Huge trees were torn from thier roots and hurled in all directions. Great consternation prevailed among the people. The loss here is estimated at $40,000.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations Concerning the Succession to the Chief Justiceship.

Number and Condition of the Existing Gold Banks.

Large Increase of Revenue from the Tax on Cigars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The great topic of comment, both here and in legal circles generally throughout the country, is the nomination of a successor to Chief Justice Chase. If this vacancy had occurred one year ago, there is no doubt but that the President would have made his selection from the United States Senate. There were then three Senators who vied with each other for a place on the Supreme Bench. These were Conkling, Howe, and Edmunds. The terms of two of these Senators, Howe and Conkling, were then on the point of expiration. So far as Conkling was concerned, he had no hopes of being returned. In the election then about to ensue New York was regarded hopelessly Democratic, by a majority of at least 50,000, and Conkling's ambition for public life sought refuge in a position on the Supreme Bench, even in the capacity of an Associate Justice. Senator Howe was nearly in the same position. The threatened German revolt from the Republican party in Wisconsin was regarded as strong enough to elect a Democratic Legislature which would return a Senator from that State, and Mr. Howe labored to escape from the obscurity of private life by also intriguing for a Supreme Bench position. On the San Domingo question, at one time, he was counted in the opposition to this Administration scheme, along with Trumbull, Schurz, Ferry, of Connecticut, and Sumner. When the movement was made in caucus to depose Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Howe gave Sumner to understand that he would never vote for or support in any way such a contemptible scheme. His subsequent action as Chairman of the Caucus Committee which performed the disreputable act, and his course on San Domingo annexation, were as much of a surprise to all who witnessed them as was that which was felt when Logan repudiated his Liberal associates in the Senate last spring, and came out in a violent speech in favor of Grant's renomination at Philadelphia. His whole political course for two years has been actuated by a desire to clothe himself with the political ermine by excessive obsequiousness to the Executive. By reason of the action of the Senate increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court one year ago, all three of the Senators at that time were disqualified from receiving this judicial appointment by reason of the constitutional provision which prohibits the appointment of Congressmen to office, the salaries of which may have been increased during their respective terms. Edmunds is still disqualified by this provision, as the time for which he was elected, and during which he voted for such increase, has not yet expired. Conkling and Howe have entered upon new terms, however, and, in contemplation of law, escape the constitutional restriction in this direction.

So far as Conkling is concerned, having just been re-elected for a term of six years commencing from the 4th of March last, it is doubtful if he now wishes the position. This long lease of political life has given him an ambition for the Presidency, and, in common with several Eastern politicians, who believe that the President must come from the East in 1876, he believes that he is the man. Besides, when Judge Grier died, that vacancy was filled by the appointment of Ward Hunt, an uncle of Conkling's, and a citizen of New York, which latter fact in itself, by reason of locality, would make a selection of Conkling impracticable.

So far as Howe is concerned, he would like nothing better than this appointment. He has a strong influence to back him. His colleague, Senator Carpenter, is in favor of Howe, because that would create an immediate vacancy in the Senate, which would be filled by Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, who is now an uncomfortable competitor for Carpenter's place in 1875.

The South has a programme of its own to fill the vacancy. Politicians from that section urge that the President make Associate Justice Miller Chief Justice, and then assign some representative Southern Republican like Judge Settle or ex-Senator Pool, to the vacancy thereby occasioned.

When the President was in Chicago, he consulted with several of the leading citizens there with regard to this vacancy. He admitted that it was the most difficult and important appointment he had yet to deal with, and he said he thought he would take several months to deliberate and consult about the matter. He said that this appointment should not be a political one if he could help it, and that it would not probably be made until just before Congress assembled.

GOLD BANKS.

There are now in existence five gold banks, two of which are at San Francisco, one at Stockton, one at Sacramento, and one at Santa Barbara, California, the latter having been authorized to-day to organize under the act of 1870, with a capital of $100,000. All of these are successful and doing a good business, quite in contrast with the gold bank which was established in Boston, but which couldn't make the thing work, and went into voluntary liquidation. None of these National gold banks are allowed to have a circulation in excess of $1,000,000. They are authorized to issue circulation redeemable in gold coin, and they must at all times keep on hand at least 25 per cent of their outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States.

THE SYNDICATE PARTY.

A cable dispatch was received at the Treasury Department this afternoon, announcing the safe arrival in London of the Committee, consisting of the Second Comptroller and the Chief of the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and one of the Presidents private secretaries and a Treasury clerk, who sailed from New York April 26, with United States bonds for the European Syndicate, and that they delivered the safes to ex-Senator Cattell, the agent of the United States.

REVENUE FROM THE CIGAR TAX.

By a comparative statement prepared at the Revenue Bureau it is shown that during the first six months of the current fiscal year the receipts from cigars alone, in thirty-one of the principal Collection Districts of the country, amounted to nearly $530,000 more than during the corresponding period in the preceding fiscal year.

ILLNESS OF COMMODORE WINSLOW.

Commodore Winslow, of Massachusetts, now on the retired list of the navy, whose present duty is that of Commandant of the San Francisco Naval Station, was stricken with paralysis in this city this evening, and is now in a very critical condition, though hopes of his ultimate recovery are entertained. Commodore Winslow commanded the Kearsage at the time she sunk the Confederate privateer Alabama, and having received a vote of thanks from Congress he was allowed to be retired at the age of 65, instead of 62 years, as is customary. He has been in the service since 1827.

[To the Associated Press.]

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, left last night for California as one of the Commissioners, under the act of Congress passed last session, providing for the sale of the surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian reservation in that State. The Commissioners are to fix a new boundary for the reservation, and appraise the value of the settlers' improvements, and designate what lands to the north of the present reservation will be reserved in lieu of the portion of the reservation which is to be sold to the settlers.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

An addition to the postal convention between the United States and Belgium was signed to-day by the Postmaster-General and the Belgian Minister, in this city. It is to take effect July 1, reducing the single rate of letter postage in closed mails, via England, from 10 to 8 cents, and establishing a 6-cent rate for letters sent by direct steamers. A line is now running between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and another will be established from New York soon, by which the single rate to Belgium will be 6 cents from and after July 1.

GREENBACKS.

Legal-tenders outstanding, $357,105,593.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to this city this evening, and went immediately to the Executive Mansion, where, very soon after his arrival, he was visited by several gentlemen, including Gen. Sherman, Secretary Richardson, Attorney-General Williams, Postmaster-General Creswell, Secretary of State Fish, and Secretary Robeson. The object of the visits was simply to pay respects and welcome the President home. The President will resume the routine official business in the Executive office to-morrow, and there is much work of that character to be disposed of. The appointments to the American Diplomatic Missions to Japan and Russia will probably be made before the President leaves the city on his way to Connecticut. The President will attend the funeral services of the late Chief Justice Chase, in this city, on Monday afternoon.

SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Beveridge's Order Removing the Old and Appointing New Penitentiary Commissioners—New Warden Appointed—To be Hanged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—At last the Governor has issued his fiat, and the Penitentiary Commissioners have ceased to be. The following is a copy of his order, made this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, May 9, 1873.

Hon. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State:

The Hon. Richard Rowett, Commissioner of the Penitentiary, is hereby removed from office for neglect of duty, and M. M. Bone, of Adams County, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his removal. His commission to bear even date herewith.

[Signed] JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor.

A similar order was made and sent to Hon. Casper Butz and Mr. John Reed. In the place of the former Dr. Theodore Canisius, of Kane County, was appointed, and in place of the latter, J. W. Wham, of Marion County. By a previous arrangement, Mr. Bane and Dr. Canisius were here in the city, and at once met and organized by electing Canisius President of the Board of Commissioners, and Bone as Secretary. Wham was not present, and is understood to be in Washington City. The new Board then issued an order removing Mr. A. W. Edwards, Warden of the Penitentiary, alleging, as a reason, neglect of duty, and appointed in his place Hon. J. W. Smith, familiarly known as Jack Smith, of this city, the whilom Mayor. Messrs. Canisus and Bane, accompanied by their Warden, leave here to-night to take charge of the prison. They hold a meeting of the Board at the prison to-morrow. Each of these gentlemen have filed the necessary bonds, which have been approved by the Governor, in the office of the Secretary of State, and are therefore prepared to enter upon their duties at once.

These appointments are the result of Senator Logan's visit to this city a short time since. Each of them are known to be his men politically. Wham is the same Wham who, it was reported, disbursed the Teton Sioux funds under his direction last fall. Certain it is he is a Logan man in Washington. Now that it is necessary to look out for his [Logan's] succession to the Senate there is work for him to do, and what is better than that, the people shall pay his expenses while he travels over the State and electioneers for Logan. Cullom, too, has not been idle. He wants to be Governor, and at least two of the men who are appointed are pledged to him, and will work for his nomination. Jack Smith is of the political firm of Smith & Cullom, and follows politics as a profession, having done nothing else for years, and what is true of him is true of the Commissioners. They are all professional politicians.

Application was made to-day to have the sentence of Joseph O'Niel, who is to be hanged at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., next Friday, for the crime of murder, commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, but the Governor declines to interfere, and the sentence will be executed.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A Swindling Real Estate Operator and His Wife Take Poison Together.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 9.—A double suicide occurred four miles from Bonaparte, Van Buren County, last night. Mr. Richard Wallingford and his wife, the victims, retired at the usual hour, without anything wrong being noticed by their children. About 12 o'clock a son in an adjoining room heard a noise in his parents room as if some person was in pain, and procuring a light he went into the room and found his father and mother dead, lying side by side. The son at once aroused the neighbors, who hastened to the house to find the report only too true. No marks of violence were found upon their persons. Search was at once made to find some clue to the mistery, and a note written by Wallingford was found, in which he states that he had been implicated in a number of swindling real estate operations, forging deeds and other illegal practices. The confession stated that some of these crimes would soon be discovered, and that, rather than endure the punishment due, suicide should relieve him. This seemed a sufficient explanation for Wallingford's death, but did not in any manner explain the motive for the death of Mrs. Wallingford. She was a woman of excellent character and attainments, while he was coarse and dissolute. One opinion is that Wallingford had confessed his crime to his wife, and that suicide was agreed upon between them; another, that he had given his wife poison without her knowledge, and then poisoned himself, and still another, that the wife had done the poisoning. Several other parties are implicated with him in the criminal transactions referred to, and the telegraph has been brought into requisition to effect their arrest. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

HORRIBLE.

The Ten Murders on the Bender Farm, at Cherry Vale, Kas.—A Recalcitrant Witness Hung by a Mob—Great Excitement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—Ten graves have been discovered on the Bender farm, but only a portion of them have yet been opened.

A man named Brockman was hung by an excited mob, to make him confess the knowledge it is believed he possessed regarding the whereabouts of Bender and family, and was released, being at last dead.

The bodies of Dr. York, H. Longchase and grand-daughter, W. F. McCarty, D. B. Brown, and John Grear have been identified. The greatest excitement prevails at Cherry Vale. It is supposed this murdering has been going on for several years.

OBITUARY.

Death of John Stuart Mill, the Great English Philosopher.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died at Avignon, France. The intelligence reached here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Herald Special.

LONDON, May 9.—John Stuart Mill died of phlegmonous erysipelas. It terminated fatally the third day after its appearance, closing the passages of the throat. Mr. Mill left an autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

Tennessee Press Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The Tennessee Press Association, in session at Lebanon, adjourned last evening. A resolution was adopted for members to refuse legal advertising except at their own rates, the resolution to take effect when signed by four-fifths of the members in the State. J. O. Griffith, of the *Rural Sun*, at Nashville, was elected President.

Rumored Loss of the Hall Exploring Steamer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—It is rumored here that news has been received of the loss of Capt. Hall's Arctic exploring steamer Polaris. No particulars.

THE COURTS.

Opinions by County Attorney Root for the Use of the Judiciary Committee.

A $10,000 Action for Personal Injuries Against the City and West Side Railroad Companies.

The Evanston Express Row---A Receiver Appointed.

Alleged Sharp Practice --- Trumpery Quarrel Over the Ownership of Stock.

The Farrar-Paine Mortgage Redemption Suit---Courts Condensed---Bankruptcy---New Suits.

County-Attorney Root, having been applied to by the Judiciary Committee of the County Board for advice respecting the liability of the county for a claim presented by the city for expenses incurred by detectives in attempting to arrest one Brown, alias Barron, charged with burglary, at the request of Judge Williams, has decided that under the statute it is optional with the County Board to allow the same; that, inasmuch as the County Board had no voice in incurring the expense, in effect they could do as they pleased about paying it. Judge Williams, sitting as Judge of the Criminal Court, had recommended that the effort be made to arrest the man; hence the expenditure.

He also reported in the following case: L. B. Dixon, architect, claimed that he had a contract with the old Board of Supervisors, by which he was to have charge of the erection of the hospital for the insane at Jefferson. Learning that the County Board contemplated adding a wing and an attic story to the same, so as to secure increased accommodations, he insisted that under that contract he had a right to superintend the additions, and receive 4 per cent of the cost thereof as his compensation. The County Attorney was of the opinion that the contract only covered the original construction, and was not a continuing contract for all time to come, for any improvements, repairs, or alterations that might be made by subsequent Boards; in other words, he hadn't got a "life thing of it."

A TRUMPERY QUARREL.

John R. Coffey and Cornelius J. Coffey file a bill of complaint, in the Superior Court, against William Mackey Lomasney and Philip Cullen. Complaints aver that on the 25th of July, 1872, John R. Coffey and Philip Cullen purchased from William J. and Michael J. Dee 490 shares of the capital stock of the "Western Catholic Publishing Company," paying therefor $400 in cash and a note signed by John R. Coffey and the two defendants; that, by the understanding between Coffey and Cullen, they were to be the owners of the stock, and Lomasney had no interest whatever in the purchase; that the Dees required Lomansey's name on the note, and the instrument of transfer was drawn out in favor of Coffey, Cullen, and Lomasney, but that although the last name was inserted, it was always understood that Coffey and Cullen alone were the actual parties to the transfer; that the instrument has remained and is now in possession of Cullen, who, with Coffey, paid all the purchase money, Lomasney paying nothing, he agreeing that he held the title to the stock only for the benefit and subject to the control of the other parties; that subsequently John R. Coffey sold to Cornelius Coffey, without any objection on the part of Lomasney, 230 shares of said stock; that since the transfer last mentioned Lomasney has denied the Coffeys the exercise of their rights as before expressed, and has attempted to use complainants' interest in said stock to his own advantage; that within eight weeks past Lomasney offered to turn the whole thing over to John R. Coffey if he would secure him release from the note, which offer Coffey accepted, and has ever since been ready and willing to accept, and made a distinct offer so to do on the 5th of May last, which Lomasney declined; in order to have all which affairs settled up, complainants ask that the matter may be brought to a Court of Equity, and in the meantime they have obtained an injunction restraining Lomasney from disposing of any interest in said 490 shares of stock.

ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICE.

William V. Johnston files his bill in chancery against William Eliot Furness, whom he charges with a fraud, and against whom he asks an injunction. Complainant's tale is that W. E. Furness is the holder of a trust deed, made by complainant, on Lot 16, except the E. 60 feet thereof, in Ellis' E. Addition to Chicago, together with all privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, given as security for an $8,000 note, due five years from 14th March, 1870, with 10 interest notes at 10 per cent per annum, in favor of one James F. Whiting, of New York, the conditions of the mortgage being that on failure of complainant to pay any of the notes or to insure fully the property mortgaged, said property might be sold. Complainant avers that, although he has in all respects been punctual in his payments and effected sufficient insurance, Furness, with a view to defraud him, has advertised the property for sale, on the 17th instant, stating that default has been made both in the payment of the interest notes and in obtaining insurance; that Furness slyly intimated to complainant, with a view that he might default in a payment of interest, and thus lay the property open to sale, that he held the note and that complainant should make such interest payments to him, although he had been in the habit of paying in New York. In consideration of which alleged sharp practice, complainant seeks to get even with defendant in a court of equity, and in the meantime obtained a temporary injunction to stay the sale of the property. The defendant says he has a good defense.

THE EVANSTON EXPRESS ROW.

The North Evanston Express Company unpleasantness, the particulars of which, as set forth in complainant's declaration, were published in THE TRIBUNE some days since, came up in Judge Farwell's Court yesterday. It will be remembered that the plaintiff, Rudolph Franck, obtained an injunction restraining Lautrow J. Clark from selling the property belonging to the alleged co-partnership and running the express, and for the appointment of a Receiver; also restraining Henry C. Handy from collecting debts due to the co-partnership firm, and that an account be taken. The case came up on the motion of Mr. Burgess, plaintiff's counsel, for the appointment of a Receiver, and, after considerable warm debate, the Court entered an order appointing Mr. Henry Oakes Receiver, and ordering that the defendant, Clark, forthwith, on request, deliver him all property in his possession or under his control, to hold, by virtue of the chattel mortgage mentioned in the bill of complaint, and that said Receiver return to the Court an inventory of all property which he may receive, within ten days from this time, and that any party to the suit may be at liberty to apply for further orders as to such Receiver.

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.

The case of Farrar v. Paine, argued for the past two days before Judge Williams, was yesterday taken under advisement. This was a bill to redeem a mortgage made by John W. Sharp to Joseph Gibbons in 1856. Gibbons foreclosed the mortgage, and made a deed to one Cranstone. Paine claims, through mesne conveyances from Cranstone. Farrar claimed title, or the right to redeem, by an attachment proceeding instituted by George F. Caldwell against Sharp, the mortgagor, whereby judgment was recorded against Sharp, and levy made on the equity of redemption of Sharp, as mortgagor, after conditions broken, and a certificate of sale was issued to Caldwell, and by him assigned to one Eaton, through whom Farrar claims. Complainant claims to redeem on account of defective foreclosure by Gibbons. Defendant claims that the complainant has no right to redeem; first, because an attachment will not lie on an equity of redemption after conditions broken; second, that the Sheriff could not issue a deed in a certificate of sale after eleven years; and third, that the Court of Chancery will not grant relief. Spafford, McDaid & Wilson for Paine, and Goudy, Fuller & Smith for Farrar.

ACTION AGAINST CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

W. L. Hust, attorney, yesterday filed in the Circuit Court a præcipe, in a suit of trespass on

damages. Complainant alleges that on the 3d of February last in attempting to get on one of the Western Division cars going east, on Madison street, near Desplaines, and which only partially hauled up to let him get on, and started off before he had succeeded in so doing, he was struck by one of the Madison and State street cars going West, and knocked under it. The wheels of the car caught him by the head and dragged him along some sixty feet before he was rescued from his perilous position. Complainant alleges that he was severely injured and bruised about the head and body, the doctor in attendance upon him asserting, two weeks since, that the injuries then received may become permanent.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In Judge Porter's Court, the case of Sidney B. Johnson v. The Chicago West Division Railway Company was taken up. Plaintiff gave evidence that on the 24th October last, through the carelessness of one of the Company's car-drivers, a collision occurred between an eastward going car and complainant's buggy, by which the buggy was smashed, his horse thrown down and injured, and himself dashed to the ground, sustaining damages which resulted in a lengthy sickness; in consideration of which complainant seeks to recover $5,000 damages. The evidence on the part of the defendant, however, went to show that plaintiff was trying to cut in between two cars, and suffered on account of his own carelessness and temerity, and the jury leaned so decidedly in favor of this view of the case that they gave a verdict for defendant.

A fire insurance case of considerable interest was tried in Judge Rogers' court, yesterday, in which John W. C. Nelef, of the village of Austin, sought to recover $1,200 from the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. Complainant insured his house with the defendant on the 25th January, 1872, for $1,200, for which he agreed to pay, and tendered in payment $18, which the agent of the Company declined to receive until he could give complainant his policy. This the agent never did. On the 2d of February the house burned down, and complainant sought to recover from the Company, and not succeeding, brought the present action. After the hearing of considerable evidence on both sides Mr. Caulfield, counsel for the defense, urged that the plaintiff had failed to show that the party with whom Nelef negotiated the insurance was the authorized agent of the Company, and also failed to prove for what length of time the house was insured. The Court decided that plaintiff could not recover at present state of pleadings and testimony, upon which plaintiff took a non suit.

In Judge Booth's court, the case of Dora Knapp v. The Union Steamboat Company, which has been occupying the Court's attention for the past two days, came to an end yesterday. The plaintiff, a German married woman, sued to recover the value of goods shipped by her on the Company's boats and lost. The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock.

In Judge Porter's court the jury in the case of Swebonne et al. v. Louis and Ernst Jaegar, after spending the night in mutually unconvincing arguments, were discharged, being unable to agree.

The case of Hamilton Dolsen, administrator of the estate of the late George F. Richardson v. The Illinois Central R. R. Company, was submitted to the Court, who decided in favor of plaintiff, assessing damages at $2,800. Plaintiff acknowledged satisfactory judgment in open Court.

The case of Henry Curtis, et. al., v. I. McCullum and Charles E. Brown, for mechanic's lien, was tried before a jury who rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $339.02.

John A. Leonard sues Samuel Mayer in the Circuit Court, on a plea of debt, to recover $1,000 due him by defendant on the rent of the four-story brick building No. 58 West Randolph street.

In the Circuit Court, Hiram Martin files a præcipe in assumpsit against Asahel Dorothy, laying his damages at $3,500.

E. Brunswick and Jacob Lardaner bring action in distress for rent against Cyrus Coan, A. R. Burdick, and F. Hollins for $500 rent due on premises 1013 State street.

Edward A. Burbank files a bill for specific performance of contract against Lydia Gill. A contract was entered upon by the parties to the suit, by which, complainant alleges, defendant agreed to transfer to him the w 22½ feet of e ½ of Lot 2, in Block 94, in School Section Addition to Chicago, subject to certain incumbrances amounting to $10,200, which complainant agreed to pay off, for the sum of $27,200 and the following property, namely: Premises No. 248 Calumet avenue and No. 1228 Prairie avenue, but which contract she now refuses or neglects to fulfill.

The United States Courts have adjourned over until Monday.

The papers in the case of the murder by the colored barber were yesterday read for presentation to the Grand Jury, and evidence was taken; and it is understood that an indictment has been found.

Herman and Margaret Debbitch were arrested and locked up on a warrant procured by Mary Quinlary, on a charge of being disorderly. They were brought before Justice Scully at the West Side Police Station, and discharged, there being no evidence to convict. They now bring suit against Mary on trespass on the case, damages $5,000, for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The full panel of Grand Jurors was yesterday morning obtained, E. Tuttle being appointed foreman, and a true bill against Mr. Joseph Morris was the result of their morning's labors.

Franz Sulzer, who shot a boy with a pistol loaded with powder and wadding, was sentenced to one year in the Reform School.

A. L. Stevens was charged with keeping a gambling-house on the South Side, and was found guilty, and fined $100. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, which was overruled.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

On the petition of the Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, yesterday, an order was made authorizing him to release Lots 17, 18, and 19, Block 42, School Section Addition, mortgaged to secure a note of $4,000, and to take, in lieu thereof, a mortgage on Lots 8 and 9, Block 21, in Wolcott's Addition.

In the matter of James Smith, an order for hearing and creditors' meeting was yesterday made, to take place before H. N. Hubbard on the 17th of June.

Register Hibbard has issued notices to the creditors of the Republic Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, to meet on the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of declaring a dividend.

The State Insurance argument, set for Friday, was, on application of counsel, postponed until Monday next.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,879—Suppressed for service. 6,880—John A. Leonard v. Samuel Mayer; debt, $1,000. 6,881—Herman Martin v. Asahel Dorothy; assumpsit, $3,500. 6,882—Herman Fesenthal, et al. v. William David; assumpsit, $300. 6,883—Peter Murphy v. Geo. R. Flersheim, surviving partner of the firm of Reed, Flersheim & Co.; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,884—E. Brunswick, et al. v. Cyrus Coan, A. R. Burdick, and F. Holborn; distress for rent, $500; 6,885—John E. Hewson v. Samuel Ashton; petition for mechanic's lien for $3,660.45, on w 45 feet of Lot 2, in Block 24, in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago in Sec 10, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. 3 P. M. 6,886—Jacob Beidler et al. v. W. H. Hellier. assumpsit, $1,000. 6,887—James Sullivan v. James and Catharine Lyman; petition for mechanic's lien in Lot 1, Block 10, Higgins, Law & Co.'s Addition to Chicago. 6,888—Appeal. 6,889—David Hyde et al. v. John Williamson petition for mechanics' lien. 6,890—Appeal. 6,891—Clough Stone Company v. George Lehman, B. F. Gump, and John C. Dunlevig; assumpsit, $6,000. 6,892—Rosalie W. Hough v. Charles H. Ferguson; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,893—John Worthington et al. v. Martin Keiler; assumpsit, $600. 6,894—Withheld for service. 6,895—Thomas Ridge, Jr., v. Chicago City Railway Company and Chicago West Division Railway Company; trespass on the case, $10,000. 6,896—Joseph W. Brackett v. O. S. Hough; assumpsit, $5,000. 6,897—Marshall Field et al. v. Conrad L. E. Rinck; assumpsit, $600. 6,898—Edward A. Burbank v. Lydia Gill; bill for specific performance of contract.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,318—D. S. Williams, for use of Joseph Hopkins and J. Charles Eichman, v. Union National Bank; affidavit for garnishee summons, $194.75. 43,319—Suppressed for service. 43,320—E. W. v. Jean C. Wheeler; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,321—Appeal. 43,322—John R. and Cornelius J. Coffey v. W. M. Lomasney and Philip Cullen. 43,323—Herman Dabitsh v. Mary Quinlan; trespass on the case, $5,000. 43,324—William V. Johnston v. William Elliott Furess; bill for injunction. 43,325—Appeal. 43,326—James F. Dane et al. v. James T. Wright; assumpsit, $600.

The Alligator.

In one of her letters from Florida, Mrs. Stowe thus writes of the alligator:

"Amid this serpent-like and convoluted jungle of scaly root, how natural to find the scaly alligator looking like an animated form of the vegetable world around. Sluggish, unwieldly, he seems a half-developed animal, coming up from a plant—perhaps a link from plant to animal. In memory, perhaps, of a previous woodland life, he fills his stomach with pine knots and bits of boards, wherever he can find one to chew. It is his way of taking tobacco. I have been with a hunter who dissected one of these animals, and seen him take from his stomach a mass of bits of bricks, worn smooth, as if the digestive fluids had somewhat corroded them. The fore leg and paw of the alligator has a pitiful and rather shocking resemblance to the human hand, and the muscular power is so great, that in case of the particular alligator I speak of, even after his head was taken off, when the incision was made into the pectoral muscle for the purpose of skinning, his black hand and arm

OREGON.

Facts in Regard to the State.

Correction of Misstatements.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 23, 1873.

James Johnson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have, to-day, read a letter addressed to you, and signed by W. L. Adams, of this State, who, by reason of a residence here of twenty-five years, claims the ability to answer certain questions you, with many others, have asked, relative to the resources, advantages, etc., of this State.

Whether the name James Johnson is fictitious or not, I do not know; but the reply to James Johnson by Mr. W. L. Adams, now published in pamphlet-form, and sold by him to real-estate agents and others at $6.50 per 100 copies, for distribution through the East, is, by its high coloring, its specious pretensions to frankness, truthfulness, and disinterestedness, and its labored efforts at facetiousness, well calculated to, and will, convey a

VERY EXAGGERATED IMPRESSION

of the advantages of this State, and cause Eastern people to make sacrifices of property and interests to emigrate to this El Dorado, so favored by partial Providence above all other sections.

Why Providence should have been so particular with Oregon is a question for scientists.

That this State is favored in many natural elements of prosperity, I do not deny; but that it will profitably (to them) sustain a much larger population than is already settled here at the present day, I do

EMPHATICALLY DENY,

and will endeavor to concisely give reasons for this denial, and for my advice to people in good circumstances, and who are doing fairly in life, to stay contentedly at home.

I write this because I have already witnessed much dissatisfaction, and suffering, and losses by immigrants who have too readily answered the beckoning words of this and like pamphlets, and come to find the romance of the change all vanished,—to find our beautiful valleys covered to a great extent with dense forests, broken by vast ranges of hills, uninviting and rugged; broad tracts of swamp land, irreclaimable except by the expenditure of large sums of money; fern, and brake, and sorrel, matted upon every acre of our lands that has not been cultivated. These are inviting enough to the enthusiastic tourist, or picture-loving poet, as he views the scene from some high eminence, where the eye gathers in all the combinations of Nature's diversities; but the reality of labor—hard labor—exists here as well as elsewhere.

Mr. Adams speciously claims every delight and advantage for this State that can be culled from the best of every State in the Union, but admits that we fall short of Heaven. I think many that have come, many that will come, will wish they had reached Heaven first.

Mr. Adams says he will speak fairly of the good and the bad features of the country, but he fails to particularize what will be to the disadvantage of the immigrant in the same ratio and as enthusiastically as he does the good. Is that impartial? Let us see. What he says about

OUR WINTER CLIMATE

is very nearly true. Compared with Maine, it is mild, very mild. There they have snow and intense cold. Here we have incessant, copious rains, lasting from about the 1st of November to the 1st of May, with an interval of snow, ice and freezing weather about Christmas, continuing from two to six weeks. Many are compelled to work more or less, through the winter in the open air, but they watch opportunities and hurry their jobs between drops. Full time of consecutive labor is out of the question. The winter, for at least three months, to out-door laborers, is lost.

Some winters, like the one just passed, are almost without snow. Only about six inches fell this winter, remaining but a few days. Hence, this is said to be one of the

BEST CATTLE COUNTRIES

in the world; and hence lazy "Webfeet" (a term applied to the dwellers in the land) think it just as well to let cattle shift for themselves, and allow winter to overtake them unprepared with shelter or food, relying upon the chances of a "good winter" for their safety; which shiftless policy results, year after year, in a terrible destruction of cattle.

Every sensible man knows that in a climate that is not entirely free from frosts and snow, cattle need care, and must not be brought to the chance necessity, even, of browsing or digging through snow for sustenance.

Mr. Adams says that it takes himself and neighbors so much time to build fences and plow, that they have no time to care for their cattle.

Twenty-five years the owner of a farm of 160 acres, and the fences not yet built!

Plowing and fencing absorb so much time cattle cannot be cared for! Cattle die in consequence! A better showing than that can be made even in the State of Maine.

Mr. Adams tells you there are "no gnats, mosquitoes, bedbugs, fleas, snakes, etc." If this kind of vermin was wealth, valued at a penny a pound, let me assure you, my dear sir, every man in Oregon could be

WORTH HIS MILLIONS.

I very much wonder that they have not been noticed by Mr. Adams.

We have excellent soil, as Mr. Adams says; and, as he says, we can raise sixty bushels of wheat to the acre. So can you. The same can be done anywhere in the country, in garden-spots.

THE AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT

to the acre in Oregon is about thirty bushels instead of forty bushels, as Mr. Adams writes.

Wheat can be raised here, probably, to greater perfection than in the most favored portions of our country. When that is said, the status of Oregon is told.

Sixty bushels of corn can be raised exceptionally; fifty bushels can be raised exceptionally; *thirty* bushels can be raised as an *average*, and that is a liberal estimate.

POTATOES

may be prolific, too much so. Of that you can judge when I say that, to-day, April 22, potatoes sold in this market at 8 cents per bushel, and they of the best.

Mr. Adams tells you he has raised forty bushels of

CORN

to the acre, and claims that the same cannot be done in Illinois. He fails, however, to inform you, in parenthesis or otherwise, that there is not brought to market from the whole Willamette Valley 100 bushels of corn a year, and why? Because it cannot be cultivated successfully, owing to our boasted cold nights. Corn-meal in market is higher than wheat flour, being worth from 6 to 10 cents a pound. The grain of which it is made is imported from California. This is why we cannot fatten hogs on corn. St. Louis and Chicago bacon, hams, and lard have been sold in Portland market, the past year, cheaper and more readily than our own manufacture.

Speaking of

THE SUMMER CLIMATE,

"Now mark," says Mr. Adams. "During our hottest summer I have never failed to keep fresh beef sweet *a week*, when hung in the open air!" What rare sights that man has seen! I venture to say, no other man in Oregon has known beef, under like circumstances, to be exposed forty-eight hours without undergoing a process of incubation that made it rather objectionable for table-use, except to old settlers, and those that let their cattle die for want of care.

Where Mr. Adams cites extreme cases of vegetable-development, and prolific yield of cereals, you can find parallel cases reported from any portion of the country you may turn your eyes to, right from under your own snow-banks, if you will. Try it and see.

Mr. Adams goes into ecstasies over

THE HEALTHY CONDITION

of this State, which is correct. Let him convulse. Portland, with a population of 10,000 people, has but twenty physicians. That's all the statistics I have in that matter.

Fish, game, &c., cannot be had without paying good round prices, as in other sections, or going into the forests and streams for them yourself.

Nuts are very scarce.

FRUITS

are plenty in their season. Tropical fruits *do not* grow here, whatever may be said to the contrary; none but the same classes of fruits that grow in the same latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

Wild cherries are nowhere in the State so plentiful and so delicate of flavor as in the colder countries east. To a blind man, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, huckleberries, gooseberries, cranberries, are all one, and limes would make good sweetening for any.

Mr. Adams leads you to infer that strawberries ripen on the hills all through the winter. 'Tis a piece of cunning that even a Webfoot strawberries, in December, but no winter weather ripened them. Even the freaks are scarce.

THE MINERALS

of Oregon are very rich and abundant, but it is queer why you do not ask why Oregonians themselves do not go after them.

Mr. Adams tells you of his surprise, when he first came to this country, at encountering so little mud. But, when it is remarked that he came here twenty-five years ago, to an unbroken country, when all the travel was done by water, and the virgin sod was scarcely broken by the foot of domestic animals, *you* must feel surprised that *he* was surprised.

I do not desire to discourage immigration; but, knowing as I do that people come here, often at great sacrifice of hard earnings, thinking to get farms at cheap prices, near good markets, and find that available, desirable lands in such localities as they would choose, without being compelled to go beyond the reach of markets, and roads, and schools, and churches, are already in the hands of speculators, or settled now, and held at prices that would purchase them the very best lands East at the same rate per acre, where they are in easy reach of every comfort and privilege,

I CANNOT HELP BUT CAUTION,

as it is certainly some one's duty to do.

Immigrants flock to this country and fall into the hands of real estate agents, who make a profit from them of from $100 to $1,000 each, and furnish or sell them farms that they are glad to place in the market the following year for agents to sell, at the usual profits, to fresh arrivals.

Any unusual influx of immigrants always runs the price of land beyond its value.

People coming quietly, and leisurely looking about for themselves, can perhaps reasonably suit themselves, without being scalped by agents.

AGAIN; THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

is not a vast plain, smooth as a wash-bowl. All of its acres are not garden-spots. The most of the prairie portions, and the best along the water-courses, have long since passed from the hands of the Government, and are no longer subject to pre-emption or homestead.

There are many that desire to get as far away from civilization as possible. To such, our unclaimed forest-lands afford unrivaled opportunities.

Thrifty, scientific farmers with means, good wheat-growers, skilled agriculturists, who will come, buy off, and send adrift the lazy, shiftless crew that encumber the land, would be a thousand times welcomed and a thousand times rewarded.

Oregon to-day

COULD NOT PROSPEROUSLY SUPPORT

an immense farming population. For, if the crop of last year should be doubled, the increase, caused by a proportionate increase of the population, would have to rot in the granaries for want of a market.

The country is flooded with artisans of every kind, out of employment, that fringe with destitution the corners of the streets.

These few hints I write for your consideration.

Yours very truly, H. F. WALTON.

THE PHELPS, DODGE & CO. CASE.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your influential journal has been the most consistent, the most uncompromising, and severest commenter on the celebrated Phelps-Dodge case. Now that explanations in this affair have been made, and some time has elapsed for public opinion to give a verdict, you must see that that verdict plainly points to the innocence, in a moral point of view, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. And your journal is too well known for the Anglo-Saxon virtue of fair play for me to doubt that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will any longer withhold a just verdict, which I am quite sure was only *suspended* because the full facts of the case were unknown to you.

As it is no secret to you that I am singularly well-situated to be able to give you, in a very short space, the full merits of this cause celebre, I will merely point out, first, the significant fact that the most powerful mercantile body in the land—the New York Chamber of Commerce—pronounced the unqualified innocence of the great house in question, by re-electing Mr. William E. Dodge President of the Chamber, on the 1st inst., without a dissentient voice, and by enthusiastically assuring their President that they are convinced of the integrity of his firm; thereby throwing down the strongest protest against the official proceedings to which the house was subjected. And now let me, in a few words, give you the actual essence of this case:

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have undoubtedly not only once, but a number of times, been guilty of violating both the spirit and the letter of the law regulating importations. They have been in the habit of receiving certain memorandums, referring to a small portion of their genuine invoices, which did not, in all respects, agree with the invoices passed through the Custom-House; and, as nothing will show this plainer than an actual example, I give you a pro-forma facsimile of these unlucky memorandums:

PRO-FORMA INVOICE.

LIVERPOOL, June 1, 1871.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.,

To Phelps, James & Co., Dr.

Per City of Paris:	
2,700 boxes I. C. plates, 28s	£3,780
40 boxes XXXX, 40s	80
20 boxes XXX, 35s	35
Paintemeester:	
125 boxes I. C., 28s	175
Total	£4,070

This was the invoice passing through the Custom-House. Now, there came by the same or subsequent mail a slip, or memorandum, in the following manner:

MEMO.

Per City of Paris, June 1, 1871:	
40 boxes XXXX	40s 9d
125 boxes I. C.	28s 6d

Now, the explanation of this slip is simply this, viz.: That the 40 boxes XXXX and the 125 boxes I. C. were the balance of a former contract which had been *adjusted* at 40s. 9d. and 28s. 6d. respectively, while the actual *cost* and market value at the time of shipment, had the goods been bought on that date, would be 28s. and 40s. respectively, as actually invoiced, and as, in fact, the larger lot of 2,700 boxes did cost.

You will distinctly understand that no question was raised by the Custom-House, at the time, of the actual, true value of the goods; and, what is still more important, no possible fault could by found by the Treasury Agents and experts who seized and searched Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s books, with the larger lot of 2,700 boxes. It was and is admitted that both the cost and market-value of the 2,700 boxes are correct; but it was maintained, inasmuch as there was point-blank evidence that the 125 boxes did *cost* 6d. per box more, although the market-value at the time of shipment was correct, the firm did *violate* the law by invoicing these 125 boxes at their true *cost*, viz.: 28s. 6d., which is imperatively demanded by the law. And there was another charge made against the house, for concealing invoices, which it was their duty to furnish to the Custom-House, as these memorandums were naturally construed to be invoices.

Now, having stated the full guilt of this firm, allow me to say, in extenuations, that—

First—The English house must have been truly ignorant of this technical rigor of the law; and they fully imagined that, inasmuch as duties are actually levied on market-value, and not the cost of the goods, the full, fair way was to give market-values and be on the right side, which, however, was for them the wrong side.

Second—As to concealment of invoices: No sane merchant would look upon such a memorandum as an invoice, and, far from concealing them in their iron safe or any secret place, they were invariably pinned on the invoices and in the invoice-book, where they were most easily stolen by the half-breed informer who had been in their employ.

But there is another point: You may perhaps doubt the correctness of the figures I give you; yet such is truly and really the fact. The under-valuation in £4,000 was, as I state it, £4 12s. 6d. In a total of invoices amounting to over $1,200,000, the alleged under-valuations were a little over $6,000, and the supposed loss to the Treasury, as stated by Mr. Bliss himself, about $1,600.

Yet this great firm technically violated the law, which might and could easily have been brought home to them, as I fully state it. But to charge them with wilfull intent to cheat and defraud the revenue of $1,600 during five years, is surely not only an insult to one's sense of honor, but to one's common sense. And, as such, I have no doubt you will in future look, at it.

But the difficult thing to explain is, after all why did this house, knowing their own innocence, gorge the hungry blood-hounds of informers, agents, etc., etc., with their money? Why did they settle?

Now, strange to say, the house itself has not even now learned enough practical wisdom to tell the full reason:

Firstly—They were frightened—literally frightened—into the belief that they had actually been

no more be a crime than a man, tumbling accidentally from the top of a house and killing some pedestrian, can be charged with murder.

Secondly—The house and its members had a sort of hardly-understood, exaggerated idea of a Custom-House suit scandal.

Thirdly—They were most zealously informed that the terrible Ben Butler, and a few more limbs of the law of that ilk, were retained against them.

Fourthly—The members, one and all, being certain that they had not benefited by or wilfully done wrong by breaking the law, were, nevertheless, anxious to atone for what they had done unintentionally; and I very much question whether, when they made the first carte-blanche offer to settle, they had any idea that the amount claimed from them would be as much as $10,000. And, when the scandal was designedly sent broadcast over the land, this firm, with all their power and wealth, were as demoralized as the French army before Sedan.

Suffice it to say, had this spectacular play to be acted over again, there would have been a great deal of cry, but little wool to be divided by friend, foe, pretended friends, blackmailers, and other interesting bodies.

Pardon my long statement, particularly as I promised to make it very short. I remain, yours respectfully, D * * *.

HOMEOPATHY.

Convention of Homeopathists at Ann Arbor--Nominations for the Two Homeopathic Professorships in the University of Michigan.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 7, 1873.

Pursuant to a call issued by the State Homeopathic Society of Michigan, a meeting composed of representatives of the profession from several States, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be presented to the Board of Regents for the two Chairs of Homeopathy recently established in the University by the Legislature, was held to-day at the Gregory House, in this city.

An afternoon session was held, at which merely preliminary proceedings took place.

At the adjourned meeting held this evening, a permanent organization was effected by the election of Dr. D. S. Smith, Chicago, President; Drs. S. D. Thayer, Battle Creek; A. J. Sawyer, Monroe; T. F. Pomeroy, Detroit; F. Woodruff, Ann Arbor; F. S. Lungren, Toledo; and G. D. Beebe, Chicago, Vice-Presidents; and J. N. Eldridge, Flint, Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions appointed at the afternoon session—consisting of Drs. G. D. Beebe, S. S. Lungren, and J. H. Wattles—presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, adopted by so overwhelming a majority, commanding the Regents to appoint two Professors of Homeopathy in the State University, an advance of the people in the direction of true reform. That Homeopathy is, in the highest and broadest sense, a scientific system of medicine, the teaching of which in the Michigan University will both honor the intelligence of the people of this State, and present an example worthy the imitation of other States and of the world.

Resolved, That, to all those who have contributed to this grand achievement, humanity stands deeply indebted; and, without detracting from any, the names of S. B. Thayer, of Battle Creek; A. J. Sawyer, of Monroe; J. N. Eldridge, of Flint; F. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor; A. Bagley, of Marshall; and T. F. Pomeroy, of Detroit, should be prominently mentioned as among those who for many years have held strictly to the single purpose of securing the introduction of this beloved science into this grandest of American Universities, where it may be taught with all the facilities of its ample library, its well-stocked laboratory and museum, and with all the prestige of a noble institution.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of Homeopathy in the State of Michigan, and the lovers of truth everywhere, on this triumphant result; and we believe that the entire profession will rally in a united and hearty support of true and able men as our representatives in the University of the State of Michigan.

A ballot was then taken for a candidate for the Chair of Theory and Practice, and resulted in the election of Prof. N. F. Cooke, of Chicago; and, on motion, his election was declared unanimous.

Second and third candidates were nominated viva voce by the Convention, as follows: A. R. Morgan, M. D., of New York, and Prof. H. P. Gatchell, of Kenosha, Wis.

For the Chair of Materia Medica, the following were nominated by ballot, and the nominations declared unanimous: W. E. Payne, Bath, Me.; H. B. Fellows, Chicago; and T. Bacmeister, Toulon, Ill.

Drs. Thayer, Woodruff, and Beebe were appointed by the Chair as a committee to correspond with the nominees of the Convention, and ascertain their willingness to accept the nominations,—to have power to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Drs. Pomeroy, Eldridge, and Sawyer were constituted a committee to inform the Board of Regents of the nominations.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 a. m., May 8. C. A. W.

LOUISIANA.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I beg to ask, why matters are left as they are in Louisiana? Has there not been mischief enough already enacted? Who, but the very lowest of society, can be enjoying, or making anything out of, the present order of affairs there? Did the Administration make a mistake in interfering as it did, why not hasten to acknowledge it, giving the McEnery side possession, within certain prescribed limits of public order and good behavior?

If the Administration did not make a mistake, why not have gone ahead with its programme and its responsibilities itself? Why not,—striv-throughout to prevent such shameful, dangerous disorder? Why no. let all sides know what to depend on, that honest business and improvement may once more revive? The present posture of affairs look like a double trap,—first for the friends of the Administration, encouraged, as they were at first, to get and keep in power at any hazard, and then, afterward, a trap on a larger scale for the opposition side, should they continue locally successful. What honest public or party necessity can be subserved by leaving matters there in such disorder? "Let us have Peace." JOHN K. PHŒNIX.

Jewish Emigrants from Roumania--Fifty Thousand Desiring to Come to the United States.

From the New York Herald.

There have lately arrived in this city several wealthy Hebrews from Roumania, who have come to the Western World as pioneers of several thousands of their co-religionists, resident in Roumania, who intend coming over here during the course of the present year, when arrangements shall have been made for their residence in this new land, and it is considered that the exodus will probably settle near Lincoln, the capital city of Nebraska. In modern or ancient history hardly any parallel can be found to the atrocious persecutions which have befallen this race in Roumania, where, a few years ago, a large number of them were slaughtered at Berlad and other places, while their property was burned and destroyed to an immense extent. It is computed that as soon as their colony has been fixed upon in the United States, from 3,000 to 5,000 will immediately proceed across Europe to Antwerp, in Belgium, where they will embark for this port. It is reported by Mr. Jaroslawski, of 428 West Forty-third street, that fully 50,000 of the Jews in Roumania are desirous of proceeding to this country, and that an organization of friends has been established in this city to help their persecuted brethren who may arrive here. Among the gentlemen who are taking a conspicuous part in the movement may be mentioned Dr. Didaver of the Thirty-fourth Street Synagogue; Judge Joachisen, Mr. Bamberger, and other influential Hebrews. It is asserted that one of the principal reasons which has caused so many Hebrews to leave their homes and adopt this country, is the publication of articles in the Hebrew papers of Europe on the wondrous resources of the United States, and among them may be mentioned the *Hamagid* (or *Lecturer*), published at Lyck, in Prussia, and *Irvi Onanchi* (*I am a Hebrew*), published at Brody, in Galicia. It is stated that a large number of Hebrews are now devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits in this country, and several large plantations are now successfully worked by them in Georgia.

The Female Modoc.

The female Modoc is thus portrayed by the correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "You do us grave injustice in remarks about killing squaws. They were killed in the fight—one at least—and the only one killed by soldiers. They fight like devils, load guns, and are as dangerous as the bucks, and should have the same fate. No squaws have been killed out of battle. Four are now fed and protected at this camp, taken since the fight was ended. They will not be harmed, though at the first chance they will flee to the Modocs, with arms and ammunition, the event of another fight they would return to our lines to do the same thing over again. Remember, they are not white women, but fiends, guilty of torturing and murdering every wounded soldier who fell in their hands, and of horribly mutilating the dead. Remember the fate of the soldier of the Twenty-first Infantry, wounded, and left on the field of battle on the 17th of January. The squaws tortured him in every conceivable way all night long, until death put an end to his sufferings in the morning. This they admitted to be so during the interval employed in making peace efforts. Don't waste any sympathy on such fiends, for it will be impossible to expect a soldier to spare one of them on the field."

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

County Committees of the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

From the Prairie Farmer.

The following is a list of the County Committees, so far as known, and of the counties in which none have as yet been appointed.

I would ask members of the organizations in different counties to inform me of errors where any have been made, and to suggest names where there are vacancies to fill.

The purpose of these Committees is to secure the organization in every township of each county, of at least one Farmers' Club or Grange, and to keep up a correspondence with the Secretary of the State Association (S. M. Smith, Kewaunee, Henry County), upon all matters pertaining to the common interest.

I solicit the constant, earnest, and judicious work of every one of these gentlemen to secure a thorough, effectual, and untiring organization of the farmers of the State. This must not be any spasmodic, temporary effort. Let us enlist for the war, and retire from the field only when the enemy surrenders. W. C. FLAGG.

Adams	John Stewart	Fowler.
Alexander	D. T. Parker	Cairo.
Bond	Geo. M. Tatham	Greenville.
Boone	John J. Foote	Belvidere.
Brown		
Bureau	G. W. Stone	Princeton.
Calhoun	C. C. Squiers	Hardin.
Carroll	W. H. Belding	Tamarack.
Cass	J. W. Savage	Bluff Springs.
Champaign	J. W. McElvery	Rantoul.
Christian	P. S. Myers	Assumption.
Clark		
Clay		
Clinton	M. M. Hooton	Centralia.
Coles	Herman Gregg	Charleston.
Cook		
Crawford		
Cumberland		
DeKalb	E. Noble	DeKalb.
DeWitt	S. M. Thorp	Wapella.
Douglas	E. Daggy	Tuscola.
DuPage	Lewis Ellsworth	Naperville.
Edgar		
Edwards	William Curtis	Curtis' Store.
Effingham	S. W. Thompson	Effingham.
Fayette	Daniel Blatchley	Vandalia.
Ford	James D. Kilgore	Paxton.
Franklin		
Fulton	W. S. R. Fennessy	Avon.
Gallatin		
Greene	J. C. Burnes	Carrollton.
Grundy	Otis Baker	Morris.
Hamilton		
Hancock	John S. Johnson	Elvaston.
Hardin		
Henderson	J. H. Stevens	Olena.
Henry	John N. Morgan	Galva.
Iroquis	A. J. Alexander	Gilman.
Jackson	Albert Easterly	Carbondale.
Jasper	John A. Hunt	Willow Hill.
Jefferson	W. A. Boggs	Dix.
Jersey	Isaac Snedecher	Jerseyville.
Jo Daviess	Richard Barrett	Galena.
Johnson		
Kane	Thomas Judd	Sugar Grove.
Kankakee	W. H. Grinnell	Kankakee.
Kendall	Lot Scofield	Newark.
Knox	Chas. A. Hinckley	Galesburg.
Lake		
LaSalle	W. H. Holdrich	Tonica.
Lawrence		
Lee	W. A. Judd	Dickson.
Livingston	Wm. B. Fyffe	Odell.
Logan	John Strong	Atlanta.
Macon	Joshua Green	Decatur.
Macoupin	David Gore	Carlinville.
Madison	J. C. Burroughs	Edwardsville.
Marion	James Creed	Walnut Hill.
Marshall	J. M. W. More	Wenona.
Mason	Wm. Allen	Havana.
Massac	D. H. Freeman	Metropolis.
McDonough	Geo. D. Seybold	Blandinsville.
McHenry	Amos Anderson	Woodstock.
McLean	W. R. Duncan	Towanda.
Menard	John H. Spear	Tallula.
Mercer	L. D. Willard	Pre-emption.
Monroe		
Montgomery	W. F. Bliss	Nokomis.
Morgan	J. B. Turner	Jacksonville.
Moultrie	G. W. Vaughan	Sullivan.
Ogle	D. J. Pinckney	Mt. Morris.
Peoria	W. T. Merritt	Princeville.
Perry	J. M. Kelly	Du Quoin.
Platt	V. S. Lindsey	Mansfield.
Pike	J. M. Bush	Pittsfield.
Pope		
Pulaski	L. F. Crain	Villa Ridge.
Putnam	John Sterling	Florid.
Randolph		
Richland	W. M. Ekey	Olney.
Rock Island	J. P. Day	Port Byron.
Saline		
Sangamon	L. Huber	Pleas't Plains.
Schuyler		
Scott	M. B. Moore	Naples.
Shelby	H. W. Rincker	Siegel.
Stark	A. H. Harris	La Fayette.
St. Clair	G. C. Eisenmayer	Mascoutah.
Stephenson	Levi Keisler	Rock Grove.
Tazewell	B. W. Robinson	Tremont.
Union	H. T. Eastmon	Anna.
Vermillion	G. W. Wolf	Catlin.
Wabash		
Warren	John T. Morgan	Monmouth.
Washington	A. Hinckley	Du Bois.
Wayne	W. H. Porterfield	Mt. Erie.
White		
Whiteside	J. A. Patterson	Rock Falls.
Will	J. L. Owen	Mokena.
Williamson		
Winnebago	H. P. Kimball	Rockford.
Woodford	James Harper	El Paso.

A Procurer of Young Girls Caught and Severely Punished.

Beardstown, Ill. (May 5), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

A disgraceful affair occurred here last Saturday, which was as follows: For some days a well-dressed and genteel-looking stranger had been seen around town, who was engaged, ostensibly, in the business of insurance agent, but whose principal conversation with those with whom he made acquaintance, was concerning the young ladies who passed him; his inquiries being who they were, where they lived, their names, characters, etc. It was soon discovered that he had been writing letters to such young ladies as he could obtain the address of, and sending them to their residences by a boy; whice, letters solicited them to meet him at the Post-Office at an hour mentioned, and go with him to another city, where he promised them fine clothes, plenty of money, and a life of pleasure. These girls, like dutiful daughters, showed the letters to their parents, who were so enraged that they soon found each other out. They applied to a lawyer and police magistrate, but no tangible proofs could be brought to bear upon him, and he was discharged. He was protected by the police to his hotel, but the infuriated parents surrounded the house, dragged him out, and with fists, clubs, and stones beat him nearly to death. Some of our citizens interfering, the man was allowed to rise from the mud, covered with blood, and he made haste to reach the depot, but no train was due for two hours. Here the mob overtook him again and renewed the attack. He fled into the private dwelling-houses, but was pursued, his pursuers evidently intending to murder him. Finally some citizens managed to save him from their fury and took him up the river in a skiff to a place of security, where he will be cared for and his wounds dressed, but it is somewhat qeestionable whether he recovers. In his letters he signed his initials A. C. Y.

A Royal Wedding.

Berlin (April 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday the marriage of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, a nephew of the Emperor, with Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg, was celebrated with rather more than the usual pomp.

The entrance of the Princess into the city, which was made a few hours before the wedding, was in the grandest style of the Berlin Court. Dragoon Guards opened the procession. Half a dozen magnificent carriages containing the chief dignitaries of the court, and accompanied by gorgeous attendants, followed. Then came the State carriage of the royal family, which is best described as a house on wheels, all gilt, and surrounded by Chamberlains and garde du-corps, and drawn by eight horses of the finest East Prussian breed. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess and her Highness the Princess of Altenburg, with the Mistress of the Robes of the young bride, occupied the interior of the stupendous vehicle, the exterior being crowded with pages and other functionaries. The cavalcade moved on to the old Palace, where the Crown Prince and Prince Albrecht received the two royal ladies at the portal of the inner court. Having been presented to the Emperor and Empress, who were waiting for her in the Brandenburg Chambers, the bride withdrew to the suit of apartments provided for her.

The ceremony was performed in the palace chapel at 7 o'clock p. m., in presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, and all the members of the two royal and princely families. I do not tarry to describe the supper or the *Cour* that succeeded; but devote a line to the extraordinary pageant of the *Fackel-Tanz* which, in accordance with the time-honored customs of the Court, closed the day. The *Fackel-Tanz*, or Torchlight Minuet, is a courtly rite performed, curiously enough,

the Cabinet on the occasion of the royal marriages. So highly valued is the honor of sharing in the display that in the present instance a question had arisen as to the member of the Cabinet who should have the *pas* of the others. Count Roon, being the Prussian Premier, claimed precedence of Prince Bismarck, who, in his Prussian capacity, is only Minister of Foreign Affairs; while Prince Bismarck, asserting the German Chancellor to be a more important personage than any Prussian Minister, Premier included, insisted on his right to lead off the minuet, and marshal the luminous host before the royal throne. I need hardly say that, as usual, the Prince had it his own way, stepped first and foremost, and held the biggest taper. The Ministerial prelude over, the bride, likewise in accordance with traditional etiquette, walked up to the Emperor, and, bowing low, requested the honor of dancing with His Majesty. This was the signal for a general polonaise of the Court, Ministers always keeping ahead, torch in hand. At the conclusion of the polonaise the young couple retired, the members of the Cabinet having previously resigned their tapers to a like number of pages, whose office it is to light the happy pair to their apartments.

Immediately after occurred the remarkable ceremony of the distribution of the Garter, common to all classes in the middle ages, but nowadays observed only by royalty and the country folk of some primitive districts. A riband called the bride's garter, with her initials interwoven in it, is presented to the gentlemen of the Court, who pin it round their coat sleeves, carrying it home as a trophy of the day and a reminiscence of the event.

THE KANSAS HORROR.

Revelations of the Crimes of the Bender Family.

From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, May 8.

Dr. William York, brother of Senator York, of Kansas, disappeared on the 8th of last March, and there has been a continued anxious search for him since that time. A few days since, as the public has been advised by telegraphic dispatches, his body was found buried on a farm about six miles north of Cherry Vale, by York, a brother of the deceased. The remains of the murdered man, for it is evident that he had been murdered, were thrown into a hole a foot deep and a foot and a half wide, face downward. The grave was in a plowed field, adjoining the house formerly occupied by Bender. The particulars of the discovery are described as follows in a correspondence of the Lawrence *Evening Standard*: "The farm on which the body was found is about six miles northeast of Cherry Vale. It is a railway claim settled on about two years ago by a family by the name of Bender, consisting of an old man named Bender, his son, wife, and daughter. Both are understood to have had children from a former marriage. Upon examination the head was found to be badly broken, with an indenture on the back part of the skull, and both temples smashed. One eye had been bursted out by the force of the blow, and the face had been cut. A shoe-hammer had been found in the house which fitted the indenture on the back of the head. It is supposed that he was stricken from behind, and then the temples broken by the hammer. The grave was about 200 yards from the house, and the main plowed furrow ran crosswise from it. The sides and middle had settled somewhat, and an iron rod taken from the end board of a wagon was run down the sides of the grave before digging into it. The house is to be moved off its foundation to-day, and it is supposed, from the affluvia arising from underneath it, that another body or bodies are buried. The clothing had been stripped from the body, excepting a woolen undershirt. It had not become so badly decomposed but that it was easy to identify it. The hair, face, and whiskers were in a fair state of preservation, and the remains were easily identified by Ed York. A coffin was brought from Independence, the body placed in the same, and the remains taken to Independence, passing through here about 3 o'clock this morning."

Besides the discovery of the body of York, there have already been discovered and exhumed six others from beneath the house, one of them being a child. In addition to these new evidences of damnable murder and wholesale crime, three more graves were found, and at the writing of our correspondent were to be speedily opened and examined. All the bodies exhumed gave evidence of having been killed in the same manner, they having been struck by some heavy instrument—a hammer or hatchet—on the back and lower part of the skull. Some of the bodies were stripped entirely of the clothing. The Bender family, to whom the crime is attributed, were Spiritualists, and occupied the premises, but fled before the discovery. It was found, upon seeking their whereabouts, that they had secured tickets and gone to Humboldt, which is the last trace of them. It transpires that, during the search for the missing persons, one of the Bender family, a young woman named Kate, who represented herself as a Spiritualist and a medium, was appealed to for information, when the victims were traced to the Bender premises, and she replied that she would consult the spirits if time would be given her to do so, and would, through their agency, be able to disclose the whereabouts of the missing persons. The time was granted, and, in the meantime, the family took opportunity to decamp, since which time nothing has been learned of them, other than their buying the tickets for Humboldt. The family kept an eating-saloon at this place, and, although there seems to be no apparent motive for the horrible murder, it is more than likely it was perpetrated for the gain plundered from travelers along the main road leading from Oswego to Independence, Kan. Altogether the murders are without a parallel.

Omitting the Prayer.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

On last Friday, West Tate, colored, was hung in Ellerton for the murder of another negro. When the Sheriff, at 34 minutes past 12, adjusted the rope around his neck and fastened the cap over his face, he began to show signs of feeling. The Sheriff descended the steps, and as he did so he could see the waiting criminal tremble and his knees knock together, betraying considerable agitation. A minister was summoned to pray, when, just as he was about to commence his petition to Almighty God in behalf of the victim, the doomed man, with the words, "I s'pose I might as well get off myself," slipped from the scaffold and thus attempted to hasten his fate. The Sheriff mounted the scaffold hurriedly, and, with assistance, raised the now apparently senseless and lifeless body, whose limbs had no power (nor did he utter a single sound), to the platform, on which he laid it, and carefully adjusted the rope about his neck. Descending, he consulted the minister, and it was thought best, under the circumstances, to dispense with the prayer. He then lengthened the rope to suit the position of the body—which, though it had not hung by the rope a minute, still betrayed no signs of life—and sprung the trap at 43 minutes past 12, and the soul of this poor, ignorant creature was launched into eternity. In five minutes after the body was swung off respiration ceased to be observable. The sufferings of the man in the meantime seemed to be severe. The legs were drawn up several times, and he vainly tried to raise his hands to relieve his neck from the strangling rope, which in the peculiar fall of the body had been displaced, the knot being just above the left jaw bone, and the greatest strain being on the right side and back of the neck, causing the head to fall back in an unnatural position. The breathing up to the time had been very labored, accompanied by something like a compressed snore. Though the breathing ceased at the expiration of five minutes, the pulse still continued to beat, and in *thirty-five minutes* he was dead.

A Warning to Timorous Husbands.

Persons who may be in the habit of starting out of bed in the dead of night to hunt imaginary burglars should take warning by the fate which lately befell a Mrs. Stevens, at Stow, Mass. Having wrought himself up to a high state of nervousness because of the theft of horses from a neighboring stable, Mr. Stevens kept a loaded revolver at his bedside, and, at the first noise which struck him as strange, jumped to the floor, seized it, and ran to a window. While he was engaged in an effort to penetrate the darkness, Mrs. Stevens, having been alarmed also, rose from her bed, went into the sitting-room, and looked out of the window. Mr. Stevens, in the meantime, was watching intently. He saw Mrs. Stevens, but supposing her to be a burglar attempting to escape, he sent a ball through her shoulder blade, which coursed downward, breaking a rib, and otherwise injuring her in a very serious manner.

Garraway's.

One of London's famous old coffee houses, Garraway's, in Change Alley, Cornhill, has been finally closed. It was from this house that Mr. Pickwick dated his first love-letter to Mrs. Bardell; you remember the tenor of it:

GARRAWAY'S, 12 o'clock.

Dear Mrs. B.:

Chops and tomato sauce. Yours, PICKWICK.

Then, as Sergt. Buzfuz told the jury which sat in the famous trial of breach: "Chops and tomato sauce! Gentlemen, is the happiness of a sensitive and confiding female to be trifled away by such artifices as these?" The jury thought not, and cast the innocent old beau in damages. Garraway's was the headquarters of the

THE DEFUNCT "NEWS."

Proof of Claims to Be Made Next Tuesday Before Register Hibbard.

Ample Means to Pay Off the Indebtedness by Calling In the Capital Stock.

Names of the Holders of Stock Liable to Be Assessed.

On Tuesday next, the creditors of the *News* Printing Company, in bankruptcy, will appear before the Register to prove their claims. The next thing to be done will be to provide the ways and means for settling. The creditors will be glad to learn that the unpaid capital stock for which the subscribers are thought to be liable is more than sufficient to settle all liabilities and debts in full, as an investigation of the papers and accounts by a TRIBUNE reporter has shown.

The company now bankrupt was constituted by the following stock subscription agreement:

March 14, 1872.—We, the undersigned, by our signatures hereto, do become stockholders of the Chicago *News* Printing Company, to the amount of stock set opposite our respective signatures; said stock having been paid for as follows: Twenty per cent cash, and the balance in four notes of equal amount, payable respectively in three, six, nine, and twelve months from the date of our subscriptions, and we do hereby severally agree to and with the said Chicago *News* Printing Company, that upon the failure to pay said notes, or either of them, or any part of either of them at maturity, the Board of Directors of said company may, by resolution, forfeit such stock and retain the amount that may have then been paid on said stock, as damages, but such forfeiture shall not relieve any one of us from any liability to pay such notes, and each of them, so given by us respectively, according to their tenor and effect.

Daniel Cameron, 30 shares	$ 3,000
M. S. Barnes, 25 shares	2,500
H. B. Whipple, 25 shares	2,500
A. Cameron, 15 shares	1,500
G. W. Hotching, 10 shares	1,000
M. F. Tuley, 20 shares	2,000
A. Hyatt Smith, 25 shares	2,500
Carter H. Harrison, 10 shares	1,000
John G. Rogers, 5 shares	500
Daniel O'Hara, 5 shares	500
George Powell, 5 shares	500
M. B. Bailey, 5 shares	500
Thomas Lonergan, 10 shares	1,000
W. J. Onahan, 5 shares	500
G. W. Raney, 25 shares	2,500
James Ennis, 2 shares	200
Albert Michelson, 2 shares	200
John C. Richberg, by Carter H. Harrison, 1 share	100
Frank Silverman, 1 share	100
T. E. Courtney, 10 shares	1,000
E. F. Runyan, 10 shares	1,000
Albert R. Cooke, 5 shares	500
Michael Evans, 1 share	100
David Walsh, 1 share	100
Hugh Maher, 10 shares	1,000
James Walsh, cash	500
John H. McAvoy, cash	1,000
Joseph E. Smith, 10 shares	1,000
Thomas Worthy	500
James J. McGrath	500
James McGarry, 1 share	100
H. H. Honore	500
S. McKechan	100
Obadiah Jackson	1,000
St. Clair Sutherland	200
C. H. McCormick	2,500
C. T. Hotckiss	100
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr.	200
Henry G. Muller	300
H. E. Hamilton	300
John C. Richberg (additional)	100
S. J. Walker	2,000
M. Greenebaum	1,000
Total	$38,200

The cash book of the Company shows about $37,000 received from these stockholders. It is not necessary to examine the items; they would bring tears to the eyes of many reporters who have not forgotten the days when they used to receive their immense salaries in installments of $1 at a time, taking out the balance in promises to pay "some time next week." The cash book shows, however, just what the cash books of all new newspaper concerns must show,—the exact state of the subscription account. Not desiring to lacerate the feelings of the gentleman who is amusing himself with that expensive toy, the *Inter-Ocean*, with comparisons that must be odious, we close the cash book.

There's one satisfaction in the bookkeeping of a concern like the *News* and *Inter-Ocean*. No matter how small the subscription-list is, one can always blow about its immensity, so long as people can be found to pay the piper; and when nobody can be found to pay the piper it can be charged to the account. It must have been highly satisfactory, for example, to Mr. ——, one of the reporters, to find himself a bloated capitalist to the extent of $646.25, as by the ledger he appears to have been at one period. Another reporter might have passed his leisure moments in pleasantly contemplating the spectacle of his wealth—on the books. He was for four months the happy possessor of a credit of $197. Payments of one dollar at a time reduced that balance to a small sum afterwards, but that doesn't destroy the beauty of that sort of bookkeeping. If one fails to get the money, he has at least the consolation of reflecting that the money stands to his credit, and that he is a capitalist to that extent.

The *News* stockholders are liable for double the amount subscribed, by the laws of this State, and they will, therefore, be called upon to provide another $37,500. The liabilities of the Company, unpaid, amount to about $10,000, and as soon as they have all been proved up, an assessment will be made on the stockholders. Some will pay, and some will fight, and one or two are worthless, but there seems no reason to doubt the necessary amount to pay all debts in full, under any circumstances.

With respect to the liability of stockholders, Gross' Statutes, 1869, page 131, Sec. 9, (laws of 1857. 163, 18 Feb., § 9, Sca. 763), have the following:

Liability of Stockholders.—All the stockholders of every such company shall be severally individually liable to the creditors of the company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them, respectively, for all debts and contracts made by such company, *prior to the time when the whole amount of its capital stock shall have been paid in*, and a certificate thereof made and filed as hereinafter mentioned.

The Company was formed under this law. The whole amount of its capital has never been paid in, and the certificate has never been filed. Several decisions in this State have established that under these circumstances the subscribers are liable for the entire amount of stock subscribed to the creditors, no matter how much has been absorbed by the concern; and even if the suits should fail under this act, the stockholders can be sued separately as copartners.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Quincy, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Col. J. N. Macomb, U. S. A., was at the Gardner yesterday.

Col. T. Z. Cook and wife, and the Hon. George Bever and wife, Cedar Rapids, are at the Matteson House.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday were the following: R. J. Dunn, D. H. Dunn, England; F. C. Hills, Sioux City; F. B. Fiske, New York; C. B. Davis, Thomas J. Clark, Hartford; G. D. Palmer, Detroit.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Ladies' College, at Evanston, will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled "The New Crusade," at the Baptist Church, in Highland Park, next Sunday evening.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: Henry A. Barling, New York; Carl C. Shepard, Boston; H. Stermes and wife, Pakoka, Md.; George Godfrey, Jr., New York; T. E. Sickles, Omaha; George A. Neeves, Grand Rapids; W. A. Owen, Louisville.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: B. G. Jayne, New York; N. W. Churchill, Boston; Dr. J. P. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. N. C. Husted, New York; Dr. James E. Morgan, Washington; James H. Metcalf, Buffalo; R. A. Britton, Cleveland; S. S. Jack, Pittsburgh; S. A. Van Allen, Albany; R. A. Britton, Cleveland.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, as impaneled yesterday morning, is as follows: E. Tuttle, foreman; S. Graspus, John White, P. Collins, Adolphe Loeb, W. J. Hanna, L. Gruber, C. Sunderman, O. W. Hodges, D. M. Linder, S. Jenks, J. Reese, P. Maguire, J. B. Stevens, G. R. Roberts, Christ. Anderson, M. G. Mason, James Lynch, M. Braison, Thomas Ring, W. Duffy, and D. F. Albee.

Bishop Wm. L. Harris, L.L.D., of the M. E. Church, now en route to San Francisco, whence he is to sail, on the 1st of June, on a tour of visitation among the Methodist missions in Japan, China, and India, will be tendered a reception by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Chicago, on Monday evening next, at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Fourteenth street.

Dr. J. J. Woodward, of the United States Army, by special request will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Cancer," illustrated by the oxy-calcium microscope, this evening, at Martine's Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. Physicians and others interested in science are requested to attend. The admission will be free.

Mr. John Reid, the senior partner of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, the well-known proprietors of the great slaughtering and packing establishment on Archer avenue, died suddenly yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, at his residence on West Taylor street. He had been in poor health for some time past, but not to a degree which alarmed his friends. On Wednesday he was suddenly seized with a congestive chill, which resulted in his death. Mr. Reid was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, emigrating to America about fifteen years ago. In conjunction with his partner, Mr. Sherwin, he had contributed largely to the development and growth of one of the most important interests in Chicago, and at the time of his death was at the head of one of the largest and best conducted establishments of the kind in the world. His death will be sincerely mourned not only by the hundreds of employes connected with the business, but by an extended circle of friends, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. He leaves a wife and several children, in comfortable circumstances.

Prof. Murray, of Rutgers, N. J., sails from San Francisco the 1st of June to superintend the schools and colleges of Japan.

The Countess Teresa Spaur, in whose company, in 1848, Pius IX. fled in disguise from Rome to Gaeta, died some days ago at Vienna.

James M. Smith, of Buffalo, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Verplanck, deceased.

The Rev. T. F. White, of the Ithaca (N. Y.) Presbyterian Church, has a call to Brooklyn; salary, $7,000.

Richard T. Greener, the first colored man graduated at Harvard (1870), has joined the editorial staff of Fred. Douglass' *New Era* newspaper at Washington.

Gilbert Haven, one of the new Bishops of the Methodist Church, adopts the local diocesan Episcopal designation, and travels as "the Bishop of Atlanta." Isn't this something new in Methodism?

Senator William A. Buckingham, Congressman Henry H. Starkweather, and Henry P. Haven, late Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, have become proprietors of the Norwich *Bulletin*.

Correspondents of the London press concur in representing the Pope as a very bad patient, and as insisting on carrying his infallibility into the question of the sick-room treatment,—refusing to remain in bed when his physician would have him do so, and absolutely rebelling in the matter of wearing flannel and keeping himself covered with the bedclothes.

M. Thiers possesses in his collection of pictures a small canvas, some few inches square, which may, with the frame, be worth 20f., for which he gave 8,000f., having bought it in 1864 as a Ruysdael. It has, however, paid its expenses over and over again, for, whenever M. Thiers feels tempted to buy a work of art, he looks at it and—overcomes the temptation.

A STRIKE ENDED.

The puddlers in the shops of the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company, corner of Ashland and Archer avenues, "struck" on Wednesday night. It appears that the boss puddler was discharged about a month ago for just reasons, and that his successor, a German, made himself obnoxious to his associates. He did not act like a "man," and hence his associates notified the Superintendent that either he (the boss puddler) or they must close work. The President of the Company, Mr. John M. Ayer, was informed of the difficulty, and yesterday went to the mill to adjust it. The foreman and the puddlers were gathered together, and both sides were heard. The latter preferred three charges against the foreman: 1. That he asked for the "swarth;" 2. That he asked for another man's furnace; 3. That he slandered his fellow-workmen. As to the first charge: The "swarth" consists of the borings and turnings of machine-shops. It is very easy to work, and hence every puddler, if he could, would like to secure it for his furnace. The testimony (not under oath) showed that the foreman had asked the Superintendent if he was entitled to it. This, it was claimed, was a violation of the rules of the Union, which said that the "swarth" belonged to the oldest puddler. The second charge was not sustained. The third was fully proven. It is a serious matter to slander one's character, and the puddlers seemed to be very sensitive upon the point. What is technically known as a "heat" is a mass of iron weighing 450 pounds. The forman had reported that 1,400 pounds were used in two "heats," when the men had had in fact only 1,200 pounds in their furnaces. As they were responsible for the quantity reported, if only 1,000 in weight came out it would look as if they had stolen the deficiency. The foreman's explanation was very lame, and he was caught in several falsehoods. He urged that, because he had not paid a fine of $25 imposed by the Union, they were determined to get rid of him. The men claimed that that was untrue; if he had acted like a *man* and not a sneak, they would have had nothing to say against him. Mr. Ayer patiently heard the statements of both sides, and, the foreman desiring to resign, he was permitted to go. One of the castings at the mill broke on Thursday; it will be replaced to-day, and work will be commenced again on Monday morning.

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, SIR.

A common and not very agreeable sight was seen yesterday, near the police headquarters. It was a *Times* reporter. His head was bent down, and concealed beneath an umbrella. He wished to gain access to Secretary Ward's room, without going through the office of the Board. Reason: He did not want to meet Commissioner Sheridan at close quarters. The exterior door of Dr. Ward's room was closed, and the unpleasant apparition, still holding up the umbrella to conceal its face, entered the office of the Board. Mr. Sheridan approached it. Reason: He wanted to see that *Times* reporter. Mr. Sheridan, after dodging round the umbrella for some moments, finally obtained a view of the apparition's face. "Ha!" said Mr. Sheridan. The reporter also said "Ha," but not so loud or so pleasantly.

"Did you write that dirty, scurrilous paragraph about me in the *Times* on yesterday?" said Mr. Sheridan.

"I don't know as I am obliged to tell you who wrote it; you'd better go and see Mr. Storey, if you want to find out," politely but tremulously replied the unpleasant apparition.

"Oh, never mind," said the urbane gentleman, in his most seductive tones, "I am fully satisfied that you were the worthless scoundrel who wrote it."

"That'sallright, that'sallright," said the reporter, rapidly, looking to the door, "that'sallrightMisterSheridan."

"Well, now," said Mark, smiling with the most perfect tranquility, "I don't care much about the item, you know, but I don't like to have such a puppy as you parking at my heels."

"That'sallrightMr.Sheridan," promptly put in the unpleasant apparition. "That'sall rightsir. GoandseeMr.StoreyMr.Sheridan."

"Yes, and if I did," replied Mr. Sheridan, with the most gentle suavity ever expressed on a human countenance within the last 1837 years, "I could just tell him what a very worthless and low fellow you are."

"That'sallright, that'sallright," again said the reporter, and, the umbrella closing with a snap, his coat-tails vanished in less than four seconds.

A "GHOST" TO BE DISGRACED.

Architect Rankin applied to the Board of Police yesterday to get a permit to obtain an engine from the Fire Department to pump the water from the foundations of the new Government building. Commissioner Sheridan said that engines were liable to serious injury in pumping water out of foundations. Mr. Rankin said that it would only take two hours to pump, and it would occupy two days to do it by hand. He would take care of the engine. It was agreed to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Government have an engine to pump out the foundations of the new building; and the Marshal will see that the order is carried out.

FUNNY WAY OF TREATING A JURY.

It is a well-known fact, attested in ancient mythological lore, that the lyre of Orpheus could educe rapturous encores from such callous substances as stone, and bricks, and mortar. Of the inefficiency of music to arouse a feeling of sympathy among modern mortals, who are evidently framed of colder, less impressionable stuff than ancient building material, an evidence was produced in Judge Porter's Court on Thursday evening. A jury was locked up. It was getting near six o'clock, and "Judge," the bailiff, began to long for the domestic hearth and his supper. A brilliant idea struck him; "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," even for a juryman, he thought, and in an instant a pair of itinerant, musical Italians was obtained and placed at the jury-room door, with instructions to play through their choicest repertoire. They did so, for an hour, but whether the jury had "no ear," or from whatever reason, the stratagem failed, and only yesterday morning did they leave the prison to inform the Court that they could not agree. It is a pity that so ingenious a device proved such a signal failure.

A BUTCHERS' TEA PARTY.

A Queer Gathering in Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

From the London Daily News.

A very remarkable spectacle might have been witnessed in the basement of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, the other evening. About 1,200 butchers, mostly young journeymen, merry as children, took tea together. It was the eighth celebration of what has for some time come to be known as the Butchers' Festival. Eight years ago Mr. Henry Varley, himself then a butcher, but now a well-known conductor of popular services, invited 100 of his calling to a friendly tea meeting. The majority of the invited guests, as they afterward explained, deemed that a trick was to be played upon them, and therefore the party consisted of 40 only. The next year, however, no suspicion was rife, and the difficulty was how to provide for the numbers assembled. Since then the scheme has grown year by year, until, in 1872, nothing less than the Metropolitan Tabernacle would suit the requirements of the feasters. Mr. Spurgeon fell at once, and generously, into the plan, and the Easter Tuesday butchers' festival at Newington Butts is now a recognized institution. The lecture-rooms, class-rooms, school-rooms, and offices below stairs at the Tabernacle are quite a small town in their extent and number of thoroughfares, and in the quantity of information and directions liberally printed on the walls to prevent a wayfarer from losing himself. These large rooms were full of tea-drinkers. With the exception of a few ladies presiding at the tables, it was found necessary to limit the attendance to the sterner sex. That they were butchers, pure and simple, no man in his senses who glanced at their hands and faces could doubt; doubt though he reasonably might, if his attention had been confined to the faultless broadcloth and neckties they wore. All the types of the order were there. The smart youth who, shining and hatless, shoots round suburban corners behind a plump little trotting pony, handled the plum-cake as deftly as to-day he will handle the reins. The mild, ruddy-faced giant, bashfully passing his tea-cup, was just the man you would select for felling a prize ox. The dapper comrade who questioned him touching the milk and sugar, will, in due time, politely sell at the ruling high prices, the fish which his friend has killed. The gathering was cosmopolitan in other senses, too; for the master-man, whose cheque is a bank-note at Smithfield, sat next to a lowly slaughter-man, and pressed more cold beef upon the porter, who would, in the course of a few hours, be staggering under the weight of a fresh carcas. Yet, rough and ready as many of these men were, there was nothing boisterous and nothing vulgar in their conduct, except, indeed, to the superfine soul to whom any tea-table must be vulgar where 1,150 pounds of meat, 5 cwt. of bread, and 5 cwt of cake are made to vanish like chaff before the wind.

The area of the Tabernacle was, later in the evening, reserved for the butcher-guests, while the galleries were crowded with a mixed audience. Mighty was the cheer when Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Varley ascended the rostrum to open the public meeting which was to supplement the tea. Little time was lost in beginning. Twelve hundred butcher-men singing in full volume of sound, and perfect tune and time, "There is a fountain filled with blood," was at least a novelty. The hymn was followed by a prayer from Mr. Spurgeon, a prayer adapted to the comprehensions of the congregation. It had much reference to the market-place, and its idlers, and inculcated the necessity of honesty and industry in it. The reverend gentleman invoked a divine blessing upon the shambles, and asked that, though some of his congregation might be drivers of bullocks, they should not live or die like brutes. A master butcher named Venables came forward when the speech-making began, and, as the product of pence subscriptions from the workingmen of the trade, presented Mr. and Mrs. Varley and their son with some handsomely-bound books. Then came sensible addresses of thanks and advice from Mr. Varley. The speaker who succeeded him was introduced as a gentleman who could either kill a pig or preach a sermon—as the Rev. W. Cuff, once a student at the pastor's college, now a Baptist minister in the country. It was, of course, Mr. Spurgeon who in this quaint style described the young speaker, and the butchers brought down the house when the reverend humorist laid it down as an indisputable proposition that every butcher could drive a horse and cart, and that if anybody could make a rocking-horse go 16 miles an hour, he was the individual. When it came to Mr. Cuff's turn, he manifested no desire to deny the soft impeachment as to the pig-sticking, but entered boldly into his past experience in the various branches of the profession. Mr. Spurgeon, after a few amusing anecdotes, made a serious appeal to the butchers not to lose sight of the paramount claims of Christianity, enforcing it by a happy reference to what once took place at the Smithfield they knew so well. If the Jehus of the trade, as he called them, only took the advice he gave in the matter of cart-driving, the hospitals would have less work, and the list of fatal accidents would be minus numerous entries. All the speakers were listened to attentively, and a more appreciative audience no speaker could have.

The Trent Difficulty.

Another story of the solution of the Trent difficulty is told by a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*: There is better authority than either Mr. Adams or Mr. Welles for saying that neither the Secretary of the Navy, nor of State, was the author of that diplomacy. The news of the capture of Mason and Slidell was so sudden and so unexpected that for a time the entire Administration was at a loss to know what to do. Mr. Lincoln, of course, consulted with his Cabinet Ministers, especially with his Secretary of State. With all his ignorance of foreign affairs, of which Mr. Adams accuses him, he saw that so grave an event would, in the state of feeling then existing in Great Britain, probably involve us in trouble. But the great question was how to dispose of it. In this, as in many an other emergency, Mr. Lincoln sought the advice of Senator Sumner. That statesman outlined a plan to Mr. Lincoln which he thought would at once protect the dignity of the Government and satisfy the somewhat imperious demand of Great Britain. The President was so impressed with it, that, in an impassioned manner, he said to Mr. Sumner, "Now, please, Mr. Senator, go straight to Seward and tell him what you have told me." Mr. Sumner did so. The idea that Sumner suggested was subsequently embodied in the famous dispatch which was addressed to the British Cabinet, though the language was Mr. Seward's. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Sumner was present at the Cabinet meeting where this dispatch was finally considered, and his opinion was sought as eagerly as that of any other gentleman present. These facts destroy a little of that romance of Mr. Adams which represents Mr. Seward as coming to the Cabinet with his dispatch already prepared without having consulted any person, and with its having been accepted, without discussion, as the views of the Government. It is not my intention to detract from the just renown of Mr. Seward, but something is due, also, to those who upheld his hands and strengthened his heart in the great conflict to sustain the Union.

Fast Railroad Time.

The Hartford *Courant* has recently interviewed some railroad men, and publishes the information thus obtained. On the point of fast driving it says:

"Superintendent Davidson said he never yet run an engine without cars attached as fast as it could go. The stories about an engine running eighty or ninety miles an hour are absurd. We have as good engines as any road in the country, and there are not many that can run over a mile a minute with a light train. An engineer who is getting all he can out of his machine is often very apt to find the second-hand of his watch come around just a little before the mile-post is passed. There is an impression prevalent that an engine will go faster with two or three cars behind, just to steady it. This is a fallacy. Every ounce of weight detracts from speed. The express-trains on this road used to run faster than they do now, but it didn't pay. In 1854, just before the Sunday night mail-train was put on, there was an effort made by the four roads forming a connecting line between New York and Boston to see how fast a train could run. The train consisted of only two cars, and no passengers were carried. On this road, the engine "New York," B. H. Hunt, engineer, on the train's trial trip, ran from Springfield to Hartford, twenty-six miles, in thirty minutes, three minutes being lost in slowing down over the bridge at Warehouse Point. From Hartford to Meriden, eighteen miles, the time was twenty-two minutes, and from Meriden to New Haven, a like distance, twenty minutes. It was certainly a great achievement for an engine with a 14-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke, and 5½-foot wheel. After permanent arrangements were made for the train, each road was obliged to keep up the time-table or forfeit $300 on each occasion when it was to blame in the delay. On the Boston & Albany Road the fifty-four miles between Springfield and Worcester were run by the engine Whistler, 16-inch cylinder, 22-inch stroke, and 6½-foot driving-wheels, in fifty-eight minutes. Owing to some mishap the engine on the New York Road did not make good time. One of the best runs on the road was made by the special train under charge of Superintendent Reed, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871. The engine Mercury, Engineer Patterson, made the run from New Haven to Meriden in twenty minutes, from Meriden to Hartford in twenty-two minutes, and from Hartford to Springfield in thirty minutes. Three or four years ago the engine C. F. Pond drew two cars, with an excursion party, to the Ætna peat-works, near Meriden, fourteen miles, in sixteen minutes, using peat as fuel. Mr. Reed's dummy-engine is probably the fastest on the road. It has run from New Haven to Newington, thirty miles, in thirty-one minutes."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Duluth *Herald* learns that Illinois parties have determined to build an elevator in the inner harbor of that place, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

—A Pennsylvania paper has the following attractive advertisement: "Small-pox signs neatly and handsomely printed at this office."

—About 130 new cadets are to report at West Point the last week of this month, of whom 50 represent the new districts created by the new apportionment of representation in Congress.

—An Ohio bridegroom recently brought his marriage ceremony to an abrupt conclusion by accidentally swallowing the wedding ring, which he had kept in his mouth in order to have it handy.

—A boy named John Sampson, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in killing John Wilson, in San Francisco, and has been sentenced to be imprisoned for one day in the State Prison.

—A young woman, while eating a stew, in Middletown, Conn., the other evening, complained that one of the oysters was full of bones, and careful, if not attractive, examination showed that it contained forty-five pearls, varying in size from a pea to a pin's head.

—An Atlanta Judge thus concluded his remarks in sentencing a man to be hanged: "The execution of this sentence to be in private, and witnessed only by the executing officer and sufficient guard, and relatives, and clergymen, and such friends as he may desire to have present."

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Kansas City has decided to purchase a quantity of rock and some hammers, and when young men apply for work, and say, as most of them do, that they are willing to do *anything*, give them a job of breaking stone,—the Association depending on selling the same to the city for macadamizing the streets.

—Dr. Mackenzie Bacon has published the results of his inquiries into the misuse of the phrase "softening of the brain," and the habits of physicians of associating the term with a certain degree of fatuity, or declining intelligence. Dr. Bacon says that of all the cases received into his asylum with this diagnosis, in not a single one was such lesion of the brain found to exist on post-mortem examination.

—The Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company has succeeded in negotiating $3,500,000 of its bonds in Europe. This gives the Company all the means it needs to bring its road to Cypress Junction, where it will connect with the Paducah & Northeastern Road. It will be recollected that the Chicago & Paducah Road is one of the four roads that will assist in building the Paducah & Northeastern Road. We have great confidence in the building of the Paducah & Northeastern Road at a very early day.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

—A. H. Smith, of Coleman County, Tex., is a mighty Nimrod in his particular line, which is wolves. He kills the animals by seasoning the dead cattle on the prairies with strychnine,—a condiment of which the wolf is remarkably fond. He thus makes a nine-strike every time; at least we judge so from the fact that he recently shipped to St. Louis 800 pelts in one lot, and proposes to keep up the trade until his stock of dead cattle gives out.

—Experiments at the New York State Lunatic Asylum have resulted in proving the great value of conium—the hemlock of the ancients—in the treatment or insanity. The concurrent testimony of the cases in which it has been tried is, that it soothes and mollifies the motor centres, operating on the motor tract as opium operates on the brain, thus quieting and renovating the whole muscular system, and acting indirectly as a tonic and nervine. It is now largely used in cases of epilepsy by New York physicians.

—The murder of the Shaw family by poison, in Washington County, N. Y., is still fresh in the mind, as is the arrest of Charles Shaw, the husband and father, and Mrs. Briggs, his paramour, both of whom are under indictment for the murder. The trial will not take place immediately, but already, it is said, Shaw is laboring under great fear, and his shrieks at times are fearful. The other night he yelled, in an entreating tone: "My wife is clawing her cold arms around me. For God's sake save me!" The only two surviving children of the ill-fated family are now in the county-house.

—During a whole week, says the Bengal *Times*, the streets of Dacca have been enlivened by marriage processions, the most remarkable of which were those in honor of the marriage of two dolls belonging to the daughters of the wealthiest Hindoo citizens. The celebration of these extraordinary nuptials has afforded much amusement to the people, whilst the parents of the juvenile mothers-in-law availed themselves of this opportunity to spend a few thousand rupees to satisfy the one inclination foremost in the mind of every Hindoo,—feeding the Brahmins, relations, kinsmen, friends, neighbors, and the poor.

—California, strange to say, has gone into the bad-crop prediction business. Hitherto our golden sister Commonwealth of the Pacific slope has been famous for nothing so much as taking a cheerful view of things. Promises of extensive yields of cereals and fruits depress market prices, perhaps, and the auriferous queen of the Western coast of the continent is becoming mercenary. This is to be regretted, but business is business, and hereafter we shall look for blight in California wheat, diseases in ditto grapes, failure of ditto vegetables, with the same regularity that we now await the annual intelligence of the ruin of all the cotton crops in the South, the annihilation of every pretty peach blossom in Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, and the advent of the destructive weevil in the wheat-fields of Minnesota.

—The Saginaw *Courier* states that a great many salt blocks on the river have already commenced operations, with a prospect that during the present week the manufacture of salt would be generally inaugurated in that district. In speaking of the probable products for the coming season, it says: "The prospects are that a larger amount of salt will be made this year than any previous season. Estimates are made at the salt office that the product will exceed 800,000 barrels, and possibly reach 900,000 barrels. The largest production any previous year was in 1871, when 750,000 was manufactured. The production, no doubt, will be controlled by the market, which at this time promises well. The reward for salt is good at $1.50."

A Shameful Exhibition.

A shameful exhibition has very recently taken place in London under the especial oversight of the Marquis of Queensberry. The entertainment was a prize-fight of the most brutal description. The arena selected was a disused chapel, now known as Grafton Hall in Soho. The lessee or the building had understood that it was to be a sparring match, and did not know the real character of the performance until he entered the hall a short time before the opening. He says: "I was told there were a noble Marquis, two noble Lords, and three Colonels of Her Majesty's army in the crowd. The persons forming the meeting all appeared to be well-dressed, well-fed men, with the animal strongly marked in their features." The prize to the winner was given by the Marquis of Queensberry, and an additional sum of £100 was raised by subscription. This young nobleman is an officer in the navy, and made himself odious during our rebellion by his avowed sympathy for the South. The pugilists wore gloves, but of a very different kind from the ordinary boxing-gloves. The agony caused is greater than with the naked fist, and a man may be killed quite as easily. One of the men was hammered until insensible, after which, by the use of stimulants, he revived enough to fight several rounds more. The backers of the loser tried to crowd in and break up the fight when they saw their money would be lost. Nothing seems to have been wanting to make the fight brutal. We are told these contests are now of almost daily occurrence in London. Only a short time ago a man was killed in one of these glove-fights after it had lasted about seventy minutes.

Three Clever Dogs.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

For many years a race of fine Newfoundland dogs have flourished in the village where I live, each individual being characterized by some prominent excellence.

One, a noble fellow, was often employed to carry packages, and was sometimes sent to market. Nothing could exceed the fidelity with which he performed the business entrusted to him. Late one evening it was discovered there was no beefsteak for breakfast, and the dog was sent for a supply. He was detained at the market for a time, however, and, being forgotten at home, the doors were locked and the family went to bed. In the morning the dog was found seated beside the basket, in which the meat lay untouched under the guardianship maintained by him throughout the night.

Another dog worthy of honorable mention once went with a mother and her child to the village. Soon after their arrival the little girl was burned so severely as almost to produce convulsions. A physician, an absolute stranger, was summoned, under whose soothing remedies the girl was quieted and fell asleep, when the doctor took his leave. An hour or two after returning to his office he heard an unusual noise at his door, and on opening it found the dog seeking admission. He walked in and seated himself beside the physician and began licking his hands. Then rearing himself on his hind legs he put his mouth to the man's face, attempting to lick it, uttering all the while a low cry, and after repeating these demonstrations for a time walked out of the office. Doubtless he had pondered upon his young mistress' sufferings and the physician's efforts to relieve them, and gratitude led him thus to express his thanks.

The last of his race still lives, though his course is nearly run. He is on terms of the utmost good-will with the whole community, and among the dogs acts as a kind of policeman. When any ill-feeling arises among them and they begin to bark and bite, he rushes in, and, with his immense strength, scatters the combatants and restores quiet. Occasionally he calls on the different inhabitants of the village, stopping for a half hour or so, his affectionate nature and his benignant countenance always winning for him a welcome.

E. F.

CAZENOVIA, April, 1873.

"California Joe."

From the San Francisco Alta.

During the Rebellion, one of the characters brought to light, and who gained quite a national celebrity, was "California Joe," one of Berdan's sharpshooters. Joe, after the war, returned to California, and has since been leading a quiet, unobtrusive life in the country, forgotten by almost everyone, because man, now-a-days, must keep himself before the people if he desires to be remembered. We are making history too fast to look back and scan the pages written a few years ago.

Yesterday morning, while going to Oakland, one of our reporters observed a little, stoop-shouldered, grizzly-haired, sharp-eyed man, of perhaps 50 years of age, who carried in his hand a heavy rifle, in the barrel of which was the ramrod used for cleaning the gun. There was something in the appearance of the man that caused our reporter to address him. A conversation ensued, of which we shall give the reader the substance:

"Well, you see, I'm old Californy Joe, and hain't been doin' much for a long time, and hev been gettin' rusty like. I hain't shed blood nor had a fight of any description for so long that I really don't know that I am fit for anything, but you see these Modocs have been playing a very rough game onto the people in the North. They is good fighters, and as mean Injins as ever was seen, and I sorter think a few of their skelps would ornament my cabin. I hain't got nary Modoc skelp, and you know my collection won't be complete unless I kin get some Modoc har to hang alongside the other kinds. So, you see, I'm going to the lava beds to take a hand in the little game that is being played thar. May be you will hear the result of the crack of Joe's rifle, and may be the redskins will lift my har, but one thing is certain, I'm going to give them a chance."

The boat reached the opposite shore, and bidding the old man good-bye, with plenty of luck, we saw him enter a car and disappear from view.

Minister De Long.

From the New York Sun.

The Hon. Charles E. De Long, our Minister to Japan, whose recall has excited so much comment, lived in Marysville, Cal., in 1850. At that time, De Long was a waiter in the restaurant connected with the Western Hotel, at D and Second streets. He was always ambitious to become a politician, and claimed to be a Democrat of the Jacksonian school. The guests of the hotel were not unfrequently amused by little Charlie's—he is about 5 feet high, and does not weigh more than 100 pounds—dissertations on the politics of the day. He was often known to lay down his tray while waiting on a customer, and begin a heated political argument. In 1851, when John Bigler was running as the Democratic candidate against Waldo for Governor of California, De Long was a violent partisan of Bigler. On one occasion during the campaign an open-air Bigler meeting was held in front of the Western Hotel. The Hon. Jesse O. Goodwin presided. Senator William M. Gwin was speaking, and Congressman Milton S. Latham was to follow. De Long was anxious to make a speech. He circulated among the audience, and told them to "holloa for De Long." At the close of Senator Gwin's speech a shout went up for De Long. Mr. Goodwin stepped to the front of the platform and said, "If Mr. De Long is present will he please come forward." De Long, who was in waiting at the rear of the platform, instantly mounted the rostrum, and was introduced to the audience. A breathless silence prevailed in expectancy of De Long's speech. Just as he he was about to begin, a huge specimen of the genus Pike broke tongue, and said at the top of his voice, "Wall, I'll be gosh durned if that ain't the little critter who was here a minute ago, and told me to holloa for De Long." The intending orator was completely unnerved. He stammered and hung his head. He could not say a word, and, amid the jeers of the audience, slunk off the stand.

Amadeus to His Father.

The Spanish Radical paper, *El Imparcial*, of the 15th inst., publishes a Spanish translation of a letter which the Duke of Aosta addressed to his father, the King of Italy, in January, 1869, after the first offer of the crown of spain. This document (of which an English translation follows) throws much light on the ideas entertained by Don Amadeo from first to last, even before the murder of Prim:

YOUR MAJESTY: It was with extreme surprise that, for the first time and without any previous communication to me on the subject, I heard from your Majesty that it was seriously in contemplation to confer on me the crown of Spain. On my return to Genoa I have spoken of this to my wife. She is ready to follow me wherever I may go, to share my lot whatever it may be. To tell your Majesty how much I love my country and how much I am willing to do for her is needless; any sacrifice, even that of life itself, would seem light to me for her sake. But what is it that I am now asked to undertake? It is to rule the destiny of a country which is divided and torn to pieces by a thousand political parties; and a task which would be arduous to any one would be doubly so to one who, like myself, has had no experience in the difficult art of governing. The consequence would be that I should, in fact, not govern, but should have to submit to the dictates of those who had called me to the throne. These reasons are strong enough to induce me this very day to place in the hands of your Majesty my formal refusal to the crown of Spain, begging your Majesty to transmit my decision to those whom it may concern.

"Your Majesty's affectionate son,

"AMADEO."

How Mark Twain Got a Seat.

In a new local magzine—the *Globe*—published in Buffalo, is the following reminiscence of Mark Twain's brief editorial career in that city:

No man detested loafers more than Mr. Clemens, and assuredly no man could be more pitiless in his treatment of bores. He was vigorous in his denunciation of that class of people who aimlessly and impudently intrude their constant presence in an editorial room. One incident will, perhaps, bear relating, showing how he once rebuked a party of undesired visitors. Arriving at his office one evening about 8½ o'clock, he found it full of men—all strangers to him. They had apparently taken full possession of the room. Some were smoking, and some had their feet upon the table, and every chair in the room was occupied. With a look of disgust, Mr. Clemens hesitated for a moment in the doorway, and then in his peculiar way, said:

"Is this the editorial room of the *Express?*"

"Yes, sir," promptly chorused the assemblage.

"H—m! is it customary for the editors to sit down?" questioned the humorist.

"Yes," "certainly," "to be sure," were the replies of the puzzled smokers. "Why do you ask?" said one at last.

"Because," slowly enunciated Mr. Clemens, "I am one of the editors of the *Express*, and it occurred to me that I ought to have a seat."

In an instant every chair was vacated, and the men, somewhat abashed, attempted to laugh the matter off by saying, "Ah! Mr. Clemens, that was neat," "Witty as usual," etc., etc., but there was something in the joker's eye that quickly told them he was in no joking frame of mind at that moment. After that, loafers were rather shy of Mark Twain.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Fisher, Perley & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Indebtedness to, and of the firm, will be settled by either partner.

C. C. FISHER.
E. B. PERLEY.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, MAY 12,
FIRST WEEK OF
Mr. Josh Hart's
Talented THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION, from 514 Broadway. The artists of the
Comique Combination
have never appeared in this city. The performance will be under the sole direction of
MR. JOSH HART.

An entire change of bill will be presented every week. The olio will be enacted by STARS, who have been selected with great care, regardless of cost. Novelty of the highest order will be presented in rapid succession, embracing FARCE, DRAMA, BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, MINSTRELSY, SONG, &c., pleasing both old and young, male and female. For the accommodation of ladies and children who are unable to attend the evening performances, the regular WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES will be given, with the entire night bill.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK.......DIRECTOR

This Saturday, May 10, at 2 p. m., Farewell Appearance of
PAULINE LUCCA.
Daughter of The Regiment.

MARIE.......PAULINE LUCCA.
MARCHIONESS.......Miss Schofield.
TONIO.......Sig. Vizzani.
SULPHIZIO.......Sig. Ronconi.

During the Music Lesson, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA will sing "MEIN LIED," in German, (Gumbert), expressly written for Pauline Lucca, and "HOME, SWEET HOME," in English.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office.
Next week—EDWIN ADAMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening, Complimentary Benefit of
C. R. GARDINER, Manager,
When will be produced the great six-act drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
With the strongest cast of character ever in Chicago. Miss Nellie Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carhart, Miss Sara Alexander, Mrs. W. Britton, and Mr. J. Murray, with the Academy Star Company, have all volunteered for the occasion.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. JAS. A. OATES
And Her Superior Comic Opera Company.
This Afternoon at 2½, by particular request,
LES BAVARDS.
This evening at 8 o'clock,
FORTUNIO, and His Seven Gifted Servants.
Monday, May 12—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

KITTY BLANCHARD BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Enormous Bill Afternoon and Evening.
BAD DICKEY.
PRECEDED BY
A REGULAR FIX,
And first appearance of McKEE RANKIN.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. No increase in prices.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 12.
BIRCH, WALMBOLD & BACKUS'
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
From the St. James Theatre, New York.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MONDAY, May 5, 1873, during the week and at the Matinee, after weeks of preparation, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled,
RISKS!
NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! (New.) Duglyn Cottage! (New.) The Varney Villa Illuminated. The East River by Moonlight.
In Rehearsal, "The Gentle Savage," and in preparation, "Through Fire."

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
MOMDAY, May 5, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee, the
WONDER OF WONDERS
VANEK,
THE GREAT DECAPITATOR.

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ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between
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RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.
RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.......38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK:
Abyssinia.......May 10 | Algeria.......May 14
Batavia.......May 17 | Russia.......May 21
Calabria.......May 24 | Java.......May 28
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
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ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 65; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

CIRCUS AND MEN
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Always the Largest a
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And Beautiful
10,000 WONDERFUL
In the Museums, requiring a wor
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formers than any five Circuses in
Procession. Behold the Fifty
and droves of Ponies, troops
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This extraordinary collection
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power to dissolve the urates,
in the body or on the limbs a
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bash avenue, corner of Con-
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— Halsted street, between
The Streets of New York."

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S NOTICES.

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N. Y.

go Tribune.
, May 10, 1873.

DVERTISERS.

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General Emory, upon the requisition of Marshal Packard, has sent a force of forty United States soldiers and two officers to St. Martinsville to make arrests among the leaders of the McEnery resisters. They are detained on the way, but the sanguine Marshal believes that their arrival will at once put an end to the troubles in the parish. Reinforcements of Metropolitan Police have reached the parish, but no conflict has yet occurred.

We publish a communication from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and impartiality, and who has access to the best sources of information, concerning the recent operations of the blackmailing tribe on the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Our own conclusions, derived from the official report of the blackmailers themselves, was the same as that reached by our correspondent through another process. If we were led astray in the first instance, it was because Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. paid the money, instead of hitting the blackmailers between the eyes as fast as they came on.

There is no hope after all that the Atlantic Ocean cable monopoly can be broken up by the Newfoundland Government. It was announced, not long ago, that that Government, when it granted the charter of 1854 to the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, reserved the right of buying in the franchise and equipment, at cost, in 1874, and that it would avail itself of that reservation to break up the combination and run the cable as a Government line at popular rates. But it is discovered that three years after the grant of the charter the Government gave its sanction to the consolidation with the Atlantic cable, and, by so doing, has forfeited the right of repurchase. The monopoly is threatened, however, in other quarters. A press cable has been proposed, and, yesterday, the New York Cotton Exchange passed resolutions in favor of having a new cable laid, and promised to take its stock.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and breadstuffs were higher. Mess [illegible] declined 75c per brl under free offerings, [illegible] firmer, at $15.37½@16.50 cash, and [illegible]16.75 seller June. Lard was dull and ⅛c per lb lower, at 8⅝c cash, and 9c seller June. Meats were dull and ⅛c per lb lower, at 6⅛@[illegible] 8⅝@8¾c for short [illegible] short clear, and 10 [illegible] pickled hams. High[illegible] and strong at 89@89½c [illegible] freights were more active and [illegible] to Buffalo. Flour was [illegible] brl higher. Wheat was [illegible], closing at $1.27¾ [illegible] seller June. Corn and 41⅝c seller June. Oats were active and advanced ⅝c, but closed weak at 31⅝c cash, and 33⅝c seller June. Rye was less active and steady at 69½c. Barley was nominally firm at 76@83c for common to good No. 2. Hogs were fairly active at $4.90@5.40. Cattle and sheep were dull.

DEATH OF JOHN STUART MILL.

With the death of John Stuart Mill, England loses her foremost thinker, and the world one of the most enlightened and steadfast reformers that ever lived. As conscientious as Socrates, as logical as Aristotle, as methodical as Bacon, as uncompromising as Calvin, he has held the position for a quarter of a century as the best-trained intellect of all the English-speaking races. And above and beyond his attainments in science and philosophy, and his invaluable contributions to the thought and literature of the age, posterity will most admire his zealous and unremitting efforts to elevate the condition and improve the prospects of the common people, the poorer classes, of England and Ireland. Though *par excellence* a thinker, though belonging to that class of minds who give direction to the thought of the age rather than busy themselves with the details of political, social, or scientific effort, he kept an eye single to the elevation of the human race. He held the powers conferred upon him as a sacred trust for the benefit of his fellow-men, without ostentation, without selfishness, and he used them with prudence and economy, protracting a feeble and sickly physical frame to the period of 67 years. No Englishman of modern times has a better claim to a place in Westminster Abbey, but we presume his wishes will be best consulted by an interment at Avignon, by the side of his wife, to whose memory he dedicated one of his most striking essays, and upon whose tomb he inscribed the tribute of an imperishable love.

OUR JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Under the Constitution of 1870, the elections of Circuit Judges of the State will take place on the first Monday in June. The number to be chosen is twenty-two outside of Cook County, and five in this county. Judges Rogers, Booth, and Farwell were elected in 1870, but the Constitution has been construed to mean that the terms of all the Circuit Judges shall begin at the election in 1873. Judge Tree was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge McAllister to the Supreme Bench, and the term of Judge Williams expires by limitation. In this county, therefore, there will be five Circuit Judges elected, and these will serve until June, 1879.

This is a matter of too much importance to be overlooked by the public. The State of Illinois has in the past been exceptionally fortunate in having had an able and incorruptible judiciary. Such a judiciary is of inestimable value to a large commercial city like Chicago. There is no branch of the Government so well calculated to maintain the character of a commercial city as the judiciary. Chicago has at this time nine Judges,—Messrs. Williams, Booth, Rogers, Farwell, and Tree, of the Circuit Court; Jameson, Porter, and Gary, of the Superior Court; and Wallace of the County Court, and, as a body, they will compare in all that goes to make up the character of an honest, able, industrious, and independent judiciary with any like body of Judges of the same rank in the country. We have not heard that either one of the five Judges whose terms are about to expire has ever been negligent in the performance of his duty, has been unfair in his official action, or has in the slightest degree been impeached in his integrity. In point of ability, they will each compare favorably with any gentlemen who would be willing to take the places. We suppose, though we do not know, that all of them are willing to serve another term, and we have not yet heard of any person—at least the name of no reputable person has yet been announced—as a candidate against them. What, therefore, is the best policy to be pursued with respect to this judicial election?

The great thing needed in a Judge is fair legal ability, incorruptible integrity, and industry. With these, the rights of the public and the rights of individuals will always be protected. So long as we have a body of Judges who have these qualifications, who have shown themselves to be all that any fair-minded man could desire in a court, is it not the safest and wisest plan for the people to re-elect them? We do not mean that the present Judges are the only five men in the county suitable to hold that office, but when there is no reason given for a change, no fault, personal or official, found with either of the Judges, is it not the best policy to retain the Judges whom we know and have tried rather than take our chances in a new scramble? It may be possible that some members of the Bar who have not yet been announced as candidates map be pressed for election, and that, if elected they will make good Judges. Nevertheless, we think stability in the courts to be of great benefit, and of such importance as to override all considerations of a change for the mere sake of change; and we think the public, who have so much at stake, can in nowise so well encourage judicial probity as by rewarding a Judge who, has been faithful with a re-election. We trust that there will be no attempt by any person to make party nominations, but that, by the general consent of all men of all parties, the five Judges now on the Bench of the Circuit Court may be re-elected.

DEATH OF OAKES AMES.

Death cannot be regarded as a retribution for the individual faults and errors in life, for death comes upon every man. But the circumstances of death, the impression it leaves upon the community, and the judgment that the survivors pass upon the deceased, make up the final earthly reward or punishment of every man's career. It is well that public men, before all others, should keep in view that there is no success in life, pecuniary or otherwise, that can compensate for a tarnished memory following death. This fact was never more vividly illustrated than in the public sentiment that waits upon the almost simultaneous decease of Chief Justice Chase and the Hon. Oakes Ames. The only point of comparison between the two men in life was that both held places of public trust; in death, the contrast between them is graphically pictured by the sentiments that make up their funeral cortege. Chief Justice Chase, who has been a physical sufferer for many years, and has borne the brunt of many a defeat in his political career, finds in death a unanimous and spontaneous tribute from all parties and all men to the steadfast integrity, and the life of devotion to his country's interests, which make up the summary of his career. None of us can know how much of mortal perceptions survive death, or whether the late Chief Justice looks back [illegible] in this life experiences at the approval of his fellows. This does not constitute any part of the principle involved, which is essentially unselfish. It is the legacy which an honest public man leaves his family and friends, the example which he impresses upon his contemporaries, and the fruits of his good works, which combine to furnish the most solid and lasting reward of life and labor. The memory of Chief Justice Chase is bright with all these, and will light up the way for the imitation of those who would follow in his footsteps.

It is impossible not to think of the death of Oakes Ames in contrast to Judge Chase's decease. It is not certain that the Credit Mobilier revelations hastened the death of Oakes Ames, any more than it did that of James Brooks. Brooks failed rapidly after the fearful exposure and the public disgrace with which he was visited. It was not remorse in his case, but his spirit was broken. It was his pride that received a death-blow. His last appearances in Congress were pictures of dejection and despair. The case of Oakes Ames was different from that of James Brooks. He was essentially a money-getter. The amassing of wealth was his chief aim in life, a part of his early education, and fully confirmed by his habits of life. He succeeded to a profitable business which his father had left him; he grew up under those commercial influences which concentrate upon the power of wealth; he was the autocrat of a manufacturing district; he dabbled in all sorts of speculations, stocks, railroads, and Government contracts, which promised to yield profit; he went to Congress with the single purpose of advancing his interests and influence as a millionaire. The shrewd imperturbability, and the manifold advantage which he maintained throughout the Credit Mobilier inquisition, showed him to be a man of intellectual expedients. Yet he never employed his talents in Congress to originate any public policy, to sustain any public measure, or to give himself the slightest prominence as a legislator. His mind was entirely engrossed with the hobby of money-making. He was a fetish worshiper of the Almighty Dollar. It is not impossible to conceive that Oakes Ames went into Credit Mobilier, used his Congressional position, and influenced others to use their Congressional influence, to advance this scheme to defraud the Government, as a pure and natural business transaction, without any distinct consciousness of wrong-doing. It would probably have struck him as a neglect of his duty as a business man if he had failed to take advantage of his Congressional opportunities to advance his interests as a money-getter.

If this view may be justly taken of Oakes Ames' career, it throws a large share of the blame of his mistaken life upon the mercantile practices of this age and country. Much of the corruption of the times, both private and public, may be directly traced to a morbid greed for gain. The first lesson in the school of American life is the value of money, and the study is continued through all the grades of advancement. It is taught socially, where money opens doors that would otherwise be closed against boorishness or vice. It is taught in official circles, where money buys places that ought to be reserved for merit and integrity. It is taught in the churches which rear magnificent temples, and call those men to preside over their doctrines whose contributions are largest and whose pews are the most costly. It is taught so assiduously in commercial circles that this chief end in life is permitted to justify means which would be unreservedly condemned in any abstract consideration of their character. Money-making of itself is not a noble pursuit, nor does success therein indicate any distinguished ability or a career to be proud of. Yet it has become a profession *per se*, and Oakes Ames' career was an example of how strong a hold it has upon the people of our day. In his case, there is little doubt that the exclusive, absorbing, and pernicious passion for wealth, pursued without any higher purpose than that of mere acquisition, destroyed talents that might have been made useful to his country, and poisoned perceptions that may primarily have been true and worthy.

Death has thus quickly overtaken the two most prominent Congressional operators in the Credit Mobilier frauds,—James Brooks and Oakes Ames,—and each in his way has illustrated how talent, and wealth, and position may be perverted. There is no disposition on the part of any one to follow them up after death; but their deaths rather than their lives show the hollowness of public careers that have no higher aims than personal advancement, to be attained at the sacrifice of everything that presents itself in the shape of an obstacle. Society must estimate its own share of responsibility for the practices, influences, and education that help to model such careers.

FREIGHT RAILWAY TO THE EAST.

The scheme for a double-track steel-rail freight railroad from New York to the West is receiving some attention in various quarters. Persons are discussing the propriety of having it made to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other points. We think that such a road, constructed by private capital and honestly managed, would not only be profitable to the stockholders, but would admit of the transportation of freight at rates that would be satisfactory to the people. It is questionable, however, whether the construction of such a railway by National subsidies would not aggravate the present condition of the transportation question. The Pacific Railroads are costly examples of what may be expected of corporations in which the Government is a partner, and is expected to furnish all the capital.

Nevertheless, if Congress is to go into this business and is to issue one or two hundred millions of dollars to build this railway, it is advisable that the work shall be made as useful as possible,—at least to the extent of having it built on the line where it is most needed, and with termini that can give it employment and business. To build such a road without bringing it to Chicago would be an act of folly, since it is here that the heaviest gorge of freight always takes place in the winter. The whole West is amply connected with Chicago by railroads,—extending to all parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Pacific States, and also with Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, and Texas. All these regions are embraced in the Chicago railroad system. St. Louis, moreover, does not want this railway to the East. She enjoys the blessed independence of possessing the great highway carved out by Nature for the transportation of the surplus productions of the Northwest. St. Louis would naturally resent the attempt of any of her citizens to use any other route of transportation than the one provided by the Almighty. In their reverence for the works of God, it is likely that the peo-

of any double-track steel-rail competing route. Cincinnati, in like manner, will hardly ask for this railroad. For fifty years that city has been waiting for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal so as to admit the commerce of the world to the great metropolis of the Ohio River. She wants no double-track steel railway, now that that canal is completed, and she is in direct water communication with South America, China, Europe, and the East Indies. Though these cities are in no way competitors, it is possible that other persons, not knowing all the facts, might desire to force this railway upon them, as a spite to Chicago, whose trade does need such a railway. So long as the measure is to be agitated, it would be well for our commercial bodies to give it such attention as to keep it permanently before the country, that the only point in the West actually gorged with freight and to which this railway can furnish relief is Chicago.

THE STRANGLING OF AGRICULTURE.

The farmers, with a degree of unanimity hardly ever witnessed hitherto, maintain that the protective tariff in force since 1860 has burdened their industry and retarded its progress. The census of 1870 proves that they have reason for their opinion.

During the preceding decade, from 1850 to 1860, when low duties were in force, agriculture advanced far more rapidly than population, both in value of property and in quantity of products. The value of farms increased 103 per cent, the value of live stock 100 per cent, and the production of all the important crops increased from 30 to 200 per cent. The increased value of farms proves that this advance in production was not counterbalanced by increase in the cost of production, or defeated by failure of the market and depreciation in the price of products.

But the census of 1870, after a decade of protective duties, shows that the value of farms has increased since 1860 only 5 per cent, the value of live stock less than 6 per cent, and that the production of half of the most important crops has actually decreased in quantity. Only two of them have increased as rapidly as in the previous decade, and the gain in these instances has been defeated by a reduction in price.

The quantity produced of corn, rye, buckwheat, tobacco, and cotton has actually decreased since 1860, and the quantity of potatoes has increased very little. On the other hand, the quantity produced of wheat, oats, barley, hay, and wool has increased, though, in the aggregate, far less than the same crops increased during the preceding decade. Moreover, this increase in quantity produced has been balanced by a very large advance in the cost of production, leaving a much smaller margin of profit even if crops had been sold at the prices of 1860. And, to push the farmer faster towards bankruptcy, these crops have been sold, when compared with the gold values of 1860, at a decline in the price of every one except oats. In consequence, the aggregate value of all products of agriculture, which was estimated at $2,598,393,364 in 1860, appears from the census returns to have been in 1870 only $2,447,538,658, in a currency equivalent, during the year 1869, when the crops thus returned were raised and marketed, to 75½ cents on the dollar in gold, so that the gold value of products of agriculture, as returned by the census of 1870, was only $1,847,891,687,—a loss of 28 per cent. It is, however, true, that the estimates of 1860 were probably somewhat above the actual price paid to the farmer for his crops, but they included only the values of articles produced, while in 1870 the returns of annual products included not only the prices of crops, but the value of all increase of stock, and improvements of land and other property.

The surest test of the progress of agriculture, however, is found in the value of farms, live stock, and implements. The census reports give only the crops raised in the years preceding the enumeration, and, as crops vary widely in quantity, the test is unreliable. Nine years of increasing production and great prosperity might be followed, in the very year preceding the census, by a general failure of crops; the yield of 1859 might have been much above, and that of 1869 much below, the average. Nor does a comparison of crops go to the root of the matter, for it gives no test of the relation between the cost of products and the prices received for products during different periods. But the value of farms and other property at the close of each decade tests the average value of his labor and investment to the farmer. The value of farms measures and is measured by the average value of products compared with cost of production. If the farmer has been fairly repaid during the decade for his labor and investment, his farms will surely have advanced in price, and he will have added largely to the value of stock and implements used. But if his industry has been embarrassed, and has failed to secure a fair reward, then the natural increase in stock and implements will appear to have been checked, and the advance in the price of farm land—which is natural in a country rapidly being filled by immigration, and developed in its resources—will have been retarded.

Now, the value of farms in 1860 was $6,645,045,007, having increased during the decade of low duties 103 per cent. But the value of farms in 1870, notwithstanding the settlement of entire States and the reduction to cultivation of many thousands of acres of land formerly wild, was only $9,262,803,861 in currency, or in gold $6,991,216,915, an increase during the decade of high duties of only 5 per cent. The value is reduced to gold at the average premium for 1869, both because all land is slow to change value in correspondence with a fall in gold, and because the value of agricultural land is measured by the net value of crops, and the latest crop prior to the census valuation was measured by the currency of 1869. Again, the value of all live stock in 1860 was $1,089,329,915, having increased just 100 per cent during the decade of low duties. But, in 1870, the value was $1,525,276,457 in currency, or $1,151,583,725 in gold—a gain of 5¾ per cent since 1860. The value of farm implements, which was $246,118,141 in 1860, having increased during the decade 60 per cent, was, in 1870, only $336,878,429 in currency, or $254,343,213 in gold, an increase of 3 per cent. These are decisive facts. They prove that the farmers of this country have been unable during the last decade to realize a fair return for their labor and investment. For if we allow for nearly 26,000,000 acres of land, uncultivated in 1860, but settled and improved in 1870, the actual value of farms will be seen to have materially decreased. Notwithstanding the settlement of new country and the opening of new farms, notwithstanding the fact that the proportion of the population engaged in farming has remained about the same,—for it [illegible] about 50 per cent in 1860, and 48 per cent in

farming, including land, stock, and improvements, has increased but 5 per cent—from $7,980,493,063 in 1860, to $8,397,143,853 currency, or $6,991,216,915 gold, in 1870.

The causes of this depression in agricultural industry will require separate consideration, but it should here be remarked that it cannot be mainly ascribed to the effects of war and a change of industry upon the Southern States. For a comparison of values and products of Northern States separately proves that, apart from the effects of the war, agriculture has there also been retarded and denied its natural progress. Consideration of the cost of production and prices of products will also show that the tariff has done nearly as much as the wholesale robbery and misgovernment of carpet-baggery and the unsteadiness of labor combined, to prevent revival of agriculture at the South. Without here examining causes, let it be observed that in 1860 more than three-fourths of the entire production of wealth in this country came from agriculture, and in 1870 only 57 per cent. In 1860, the value of farms, live stock, and implements was 56 per cent of the entire wealth of the country, slaves not being included as property, but in 1870 it was only 34 per cent of the entire wealth. We commend to farmers the following contrast:

	Value farm property.	*Value manuf'g property.*
1850	$3,271,575,426	$463,982,794
1860	6,645,045,007	854,256,584
Increase	103 per cent.	84 per cent.
1870	$6,991,216,915	$1,412,910,491
Increase	5 per cent.	65 per cent.

Which is better, the period in which both industries advance hand in hand, or that in which the manufacturer gains less and the farmer gains nothing?

ONE REFORM ACCOMPLISHED.

One good result of the action of Congress in applying the earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for Government transportation and the mail service to its debt to the Government has been the abolition of the system of free passes, a kind of alms for which Congressmen and Government officials generally have been persistent beggars. The road, after the loss of its earnings from the Government, had to choose between abolishing its eleemosynary passenger traffics and going into bankruptcy, and sensibly chose the former. President Clark, in a recent conversation with a New York reporter, says hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost every year under the dead-head system. Hundreds of passes, amounting in value to thousands of dollars, are begged for daily. These beggars for the paltry boon of a free ride, President Clark says, belong, most of them, to the rich and the powerful classes, who are able to pay their own fares. Members of Congress and of the Cabinet beg them for themselves and their families and friends, and instances are known where Congressmen have hawked their passes about for sale. Mr. Clark could not be brought to acknowledge that these railroad favors were issued as bribes, or that the official acts of Government employes were influenced by them. He preferred to put it on the less ingenuous ground that the Company were afraid to deny the official alms-seeker for fear of offending; it was not so much a bribe as a sop to Cerberus. No wonder that Mr. Clark complained, when the reporter pressed his questions on this point, that it was "embarrassing to answer," that he was "rather crowding him," and "must let up." The effect of giving these passes in this wholesale way is to impose the burden of railroad charges upon the other and less wealthy and unofficial classes of the communities along the line, while the wealthy and influential ride free. It cheats the stockholders, embarrasses the public men who are within its range, irritates the people who pay their own way, tempts the employes of the company to follow the example of the Directors, and give away rides to their friends, thus practising liberality at the expense of others. It burdens railroads with an unprofitable passenger traffic, and drives them to indemnify themselves by raising their freight-charges. "The abrogation of free passes," Mr. Clark said, "and the merciless exaction of passenger-fares, will permit the gradual reduction of freights."

THE MORAL SIDE OF THE INDIAN POLICY.

Mr. John P. C. Shanks, a member of Congress from the Fort Wayne District, in Indiana, and late Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, writes a letter to the New York *Times*, in which he proposes to hold up the "moral side" of the Indian question, and insists that the whole race of the American Indians must not be condemned on account of the acts committed by some fifty or sixty Modocs. It would probably be difficult to find any person who has demanded the extermination of the whole Indian race, as Mr. Shanks intimates, because of the depredations and murders that certain isolated bands have committed. But Mr. Shanks gives the key to the popular protest against the present Indian policy when he adds, in the same communication: "Even these murderers of the lamented Canby and Thomas are of this class of wronged and oppressed people, driven from homes and friends." The promoters of the present Indian policy are not content with devising the means whereby the Indian outrages are rendered numerous and deadly, but, like Mr. Shanks in the present instance, they follow up these outrages with maudlin sentimentality intended to modify the just punishment with which savage treachery should be treated. Mr. Shanks, and the other gentlemen who are engaged in presenting the "moral side" of the Indian question, should pause in their recapitulation of Indian persecutions to estimate their own responsibility for a system that has fostered corruption among Indian Agents, speculated upon Indian supplies and lands, and betrayed useful citizens and brave men like Canby into ambushes where they met their death. The moral phase of the controversy will be best developed when these gentlemen admit that it was their obstinate adherence to the "policy" which gave the Modocs their present opportunity to defy the whole army, long after their hostile purposes were as clearly manifest as at the time Canby and Thomas were massacred.

Mr. Nathan Appleton, a special partner in the late banking firm of Bowles Bros. & Co., has made a statement in regard to its affairs, which, while it fails to throw any new light on the real and immediate causes of the collapse, shows that it was the result of a speculative tendency. Mr. Appleton had furnished $100,000 in money, and the active partners the fixtures and good-will of the old business as $100,000 more, with which they appear to have done a large and flourishing business, with offices in Paris, London, Geneva, New York, and Boston. It is certain that the business was fully as extensive as the capital and personal attention of the active partners warranted.

Bowles became ambitious, and devised a scheme whose magnificence might have been modeled on President Grant's inaugural suggestion of the universal harmony of nations under one common language and one grand republic. Mr. Bowles proposed to establish an "international banking and express company" to furnish cheap circulation of men, and money, and merchandise all over the world, with the City of Geneva as a sort of general clearing-house. The object was the broad one of "supplying all the wants of the traveling community of any nation." This Utopian scheme was actually inaugurated under the title of the "American Joint National Agency (Limited)," though it appeared to be unlimited, and it was undoubtedly this vagary that was responsible for the failure of a banking-house which had gained the confidence of the traveling community in Europe, and had secured a business which, under conservative management, would have been permanently profitable.

The New York *Tribune* has made a compilation showing the increase of salaries and offices made by the last Congress. Aside from certain contingent and indefinite increases that were authorized and cannot be estimated, the total increase figures up the enormous sum of $1,252,557 in the annual expenses of the Government. To properly understand this advance, it must be remembered that this additional expense is not for the time being, nor for one year, but that it is for all time,—the universal tendency being to enlarge rather than diminish the compensation for official services. By authorizing this increase of $1,252,557 in annual salaries, Congress has done the same in effect as if it had added $25,000,000 of perpetual interest-bearing bonds to the public debt. Had such a proceeding occurred, the public outcry would have been loud and dangerous; yet Congress does the very same thing by an accumulation of items, and the party in power goes before the country with the claim of retrenchment. The *Tribune* likens this kind of retrenchment to Civil Service Reform with Caseys, Newmans, Holdens, and Sharpes; to humanitarianism with a Modoc war; to honest Administration with blackmailing of the kind levied upon Phelps, Dodge & Co.; to a dignified foreign policy with Vienna episodes; to reconstruction with the Louisiana usurpation; to devotion to public trusts which scatter President and Cabinet on pleasure tours; and to the other manifold abuses which pass for reforms.

It is intimated in certain quarters that Mr S. S. Cox will not be permitted to secure the Democratic nomination for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brooks' death, because he appointed the Investigating Committee which exposed Mr. Brooks' Credit Mobilier transactions along with the others who were implicated. This circumstance may, possibly, deter the caucus from giving Mr. Cox the party nomination, but we believe that it would act in precisely the other direction before the people; and, if Mr. Cox is refused the party nomination on this account, we do not doubt that he could go before the people and be elected as an independent candidate. Mr. Cox has been an able, useful, and honest Congressman, and it would be to the benefit of the whole country to have him resume his place in the House of Representatives. The people and the caucus look upon the Credit Mobilier class of legislation in a very different light.

Obituary.

JOHN STUART MILL.

John Stuart Mill was born in 1806. He was the son of James Mill, the historian of India, and Examiner of Indian Correspondence in the East Indian House, and celebrated among English thinkers for his metaphysical and economic studies. James Mill was of humble birth, but gained in his generation a position only less commanding than that which his son achieved in the next, under the impulse he inherited. At an early age, James Mill attracted the attention of Jeremy Bentham, who took him into his own house, where he lived for several years, and became thoroughly indoctrinated with the views of his great master, whose disciple he was always proud to be called. He was pronounced by Macaulay the most distinguished of the utilitarian philosophers after Bentham, and his "History of India" was admitted to be the ablest of all the works on the subject, as well as the first that presented sound views of Indian policy. It exercised a great and beneficent influence on the subsequent measures of the Government. He was the first editor of the *Westminster Review*, was a contributor to the earlier numbers of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and wrote works on politics, metaphysics, ethical philosophy, and political economy, which in their day received great attention, although now, of course, they are superseded by the efforts of later thinkers, among whom the greatest is his son. The studies and achievements of the father are of interest, if, for no other reason, because in them those of the son clearly had their origin and inspiration. The latter were not a repetition of the former; the father, for example, was an earnest advocate of the principles of Ricardo in political economy, but all who have followed the economic investigations of the son know how far he has carried the science beyond the misdirected deductions of the Banker-Economist. And he was equally independent in all things. Still he wrought in the same lines as his father, and his work, though anything but a repetition, may justly be called a continuation of that of James Mill. John Stuart Mill was educated at home, and under the constant and direct supervision of his father. His training embraced a very wide range of subjects, but was pursued according to vigorous and exact methods, to which he owes the singularly clear and active character of his mind. Like Goethe, who won some of his earliest notice by botanical and physical studies, his mind was broad enough to comprehend natural science, as well as metaphysical, and the first record of his name occurs in the "British Flora," as an authority for the habitat of flowers.

In 1820 he went to France, where he lived for a year, making himself master of the French language and attending lectures on science. He lived for some time in Paris in the house of Jean Baptiste Say, the great French economist, where he became acquainted with many men distinguished, then or afterward, in letters and politics. He spent part of his time in the south of France in the house of Sir Samuel Bentham. During this stay in France he laid the foundation of his great familiarity with and interest in French politics and literature. He followed his father into the service of the British Government, and, in 1823, he received a clerkship in the India House, and in 1856 succeeded to the responsible position his father had filled before him,—that of head of the Department of Indian Correspondence, one of the most important executive posts in the gift of the East India Company. In 1858 this department was transferred to the General Government, and he withdrew from it. He was then offered by Lord Stanley a seat in the Indian Council, but declined it. The ready recognition accorded his mental powers is shown by the fact that, when only 21 years of age, he was chosen by the disciples of Bentham to edit Bentham's "Rationale of Juridical Evidence." This task was not beyond his ability, for his was one of those gifted minds which is old young and old [illegible] that even before he attained a legal manhood his place was conceded as among those of full intellectual stature. The *Westminster Review*, of which his father had been the first editor and the chief contributor, had become the *London and Westminster Review* in his time. He edited it from 1835 to 1840, and wrote for it the famous articles on Bentham and Coleridge. The first elaborate presentation of the philosophy with which his name is identified was made in 1843 in his work entitled "System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive." The next year he issued his "Essays on Some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," and in 1848 appeared his great work entitled "Principles of Political Economy, with Some of Their Applications to Social Philosophy." His object in this work, the great ability of which met with instantaneous acknowledgment and raised him to a rank among political economists second to none but Adam Smith, was, as he states in his preface, to illustrate general principles with practical applications, particularly those which had shown themselves in the fruitful years since the "Wealth of Nations" was published. He also introduced the products of later and fresher inquiries than Adam Smith's with regard to such topics as currency, foreign trade, land, population, and colonization. His "Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical," published in 1859, and collected from the pages of the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, present his philosophy in nearly all its applications. In 1859 he published his "Liberty," in which he upholds the rights of individual, moral, and intellectual independence, against the growing despotism of social and political masses. This brilliant essay is devoted to his wife, whom he had but lately lost at Avignon, whence he has gone to join her, and whom he has rendered immortal by this beautiful tribute which we reproduce entire. It throws as much light upon the man John Stuart Mill as could be given by any dissection of the principles of his philosophy, or recapitulation of the dates of the events of his life. This noble dedication runs as follows:

> To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings, the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward, I dedicate this volume. Like all that I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work, as it stands, has had, in a very insufficient degree, the inestimable advantage of her revision; some of the more important portions having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are destined never to receive. Were I but capable of interpreting to the world one-half the great thoughts and noble feelings which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit than is ever likely to arise from anything that I can write unprompted and unassisted by her all-but-unrivaled wisdom.

His latest works were, "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; "Utilitarianism," in 1862; "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865; "Inaugural Address Delivered to the University of St. Andrew," in 1867; "England and Ireland," in 1868; and "The Subjection of Women," in 1869. In politics, John Stuart Mill has always been radical. From the commencement of his career he has assiduously advocated in the public journals of Great Britain the broadest and most liberal political reforms. He was very active during the agitation for Parliamentary Reform between 1830 and 1840. In his "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," in 1859, he advocated the extension of the electoral suffrage to all householders without distinction of sex. He has been the foremost advocate in England of woman suffrage, and there is not probably in print any abler presentation of this subject and of the system of minority representation than is to be found in his "Considerations on Representative Government." He was in Parliament for three years, representing Westminster from 1865 to 1868, and acted with the advanced Liberals. He lost his seat in December, 1868. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Belgian Academie Royale.

He has relaxed his severe labors for a year or two, and sought to restore his health, naturally feeble and exhausted by his unremitting exertions. His fatal disease was an affection of the throat, which lasted but three days, finally closing the passages of the throat. He leaves several works which have never been published. Among them is his autobiography, which he had but recently completed, and which he left in London in the hands of the printer.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republican Convention of McHenry County, at Woodstock, elected delegates in favor of Judge Thomas D. Murphy in the Second Circuit, and

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Republican party of McHenry County, assembled in convention, being entirely opposed to the system of free railroad passes in the hands of our public officers, do request the person elected to the office of Circuit Judge in this district who may hold such passes to return the same. And, further, that he will not accept, or use any such pass, or other favors from railroads, during his continuance in such office.

—By the farmers of Champaign County:

Resolved That this Convention is in earnest, and means business.

Resolved, That we believe the Legislature has the right to fix maximum rates of fare and freight, and that when such rates are fixed by law the courts should sustain the law.

—The discussion in Iowa, of a proposition that the Republicans concede to the Democrats one place on the Supreme Bench of the State (vice Beck, whose term expires), has also given rise to this rumor, which may or may not be mere scandal, viz: That the railroad managers want a Judge more "trustworthy" than Mr. Beck is understood to be; and that the Republican managers have agreed to furnish such a Judge, under the guise of a concession to the Democracy—the Republicans, of course, selecting the man and making the Democrats responsible for him. While, therefore, several Republican organs are urging the concession, several Democratic papers are urging the re-election of Judge Beck.

—That guilty Congressmen may see by how much and how soon the storm of popular wrath against them is likely to "blow over," we quote from leading editorials in two Cincinnati papers of May 8, as follows:

> The Congressional salary bill has killed more public men, politically, than any measure ever adopted by any legislative body. And it has killed them without regard to party relations. We have never observed such a storm of indignation, or a greater unanimity of sentiment, than has been exhibited on this subject. It is not a partisan verdict, but a verdict of the people without regard to party. And the storm will not blow over. Those Congressmen who expect it to subside will be grievously disappointed.—*Gazette (Administration).*
>
> Every Senator and Representative who pockets this money is a doomed man. He need not flatter himself that his constituents have short memories, and will forget his flagrant violation of morality in the rush of other exciting events.—*Commercial (Independent).*

The men who have stolen this money, and those other men who think to "innocently" take it because it is the law, will find themselves—all of them—in a list of proscribed persons whom no vote of Congress can ever relieve of political disabilities, because a greater than Congress has denounced sentence upon them. Let them now be well advised that, however much the people may be perplexed with other issues, to them, personally, the acceptance of $7,500 salary will be death! Not one of them will be found in any elective office of honor or trust after their present terms expire.

—The New York *Evening Post*, in an article headed, "Bring Them to the Test," advises the people that they take no Congressman's word for it, but demand proof of deposits with Treasurer Spinner.

—The pay-roll of the United States is actually increased $1,252,557, notwithstanding the large reduction of force in the Internal-Revenue service, and the boast of economy in some other departments.

—Our Congressman Farwell, it is understood, expects to retire at the end of his present (being the second) term; but Congressmen Rice and Ward will doubtless like to be eligible for re-election.

—Simon Cameron has never been accused of refunding his salary-grab, but Simon Cameron's organ says:

political sense, Charles Sumner is above a mean, sordid, or selfishly dishonest act.

—Congressman Herndon, of Texas, in his published defense of the salary-grab, speaks of a growing disposition in the North to allow no compensation for members of Congress, and says: "Perhaps one-third of Congress are more or less favorable to the idea."

—The Memphis *Appeal*, speaking of the rapid spread of the Patrons of Husbandry over West Tennessee and into Arkansas and Mississippi, says: "The good work goes bravely on. It has our hearty godspeed."

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks the deaths of Oakes Ames and James Brooks were hastened, though perhaps not occasioned, by their sense of public disgrace, and says:

> It is well to point this moral now: That the holding of high office in this country, however successfully it may be sought, or however lightly esteemed as a trust, by its holder, does bring with it a certain responsibility, and does open some very serious possibilities, which no Congressman with a moral sense can afford to disregard. There is something terrible in public censure, when visited with slow and reluctant accumulation upon public servants who have misconceived or misapplied the opportunities which their position gave them.

—Of the arrangement between the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Louis Railroads, to pool earnings, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

> The interests of the entire Northwest will be affected by the consolidation, and the people of this State, in particular, cannot but regret the action taken by these two powerful corporations, as they had hoped to see a healthy competition maintained between them. We had hoped, moreover, that nothing would be done to precipitate such a contest in this State as is now going on in Illinois; but, if our railroad companies choose at any time to present the issue, we suppose the people will not hesitate to meet it; and they will probably be as well prepared at one time as another.

—Time will prove that not one of the back-salary grabbers, nor Credit-Mobiliers, nor election-buyers will ever be supported by the Republican party again.—*Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel.*

—The Congressmen having had their precedent, the people are now determined to have one on their side. This time they have about made up their minds to *punish* the thieves, so that hereafter, if any Congress makes a steal and goes to quoting precedent, it shall have an opportunity of quoting one eminently worthy of their respectful remembrance: that there have not only been thieves before their time, but some of them were properly punished.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—This increased-salary matter will get still more attention when the next voting is done. It is a bad thing to be implicated with.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—Until such venality shall receive the punishment it deserves, there is no likelihood that it will cease.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Politicians may prepare their slates, and spend their time upon a line of policy to be pursued in the next campaign; Democratic leaders of the old regime dream of the resurrection of the favorite party of times that were; Republican leaders studiously engage in devising means to prevent dissolution of the party in power; but the people will, regardless of any party, shape the issues of the next canvass. Too long have they looked for relief among the professionals; now they propose to furnish from among themselves their representatives,—not a professional, but a *real* one.—*Iroquois (Ill.) Times.*

—The sun of the day of journalistic organ-grinding is about setting, never to rise again. The independent journals are already a resistless power in molding popular opinion, because they champion the interests of the masses; and they can lose their prestige only by leaving the road they have marked out.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.*

—And so Mr. Shellabarger, with his $5,000 invested where *he* thinks it will do the most good, has decided to take a seat among the members of a Commission to reform and purify the Civil Service. About the 21st inst. there will be a small gathering [Republican State Convention] at the Capital of this State, which will doubtless have an opinion to express on such subjects.—*Cincinnati Times-Chronicle.*

—The profusion with which free passes are circulated in State Legislatures to members and their friends, to Councilmen in all large cities, to city and State officials, and to prominent politicians supposed to have influence, is pregnant with evil results.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Telegraph (H. Bucher Swoope).*

—We have advocated the policy of the State owning the railroads, or enough of them to control the rest. If there be a better way, we are open to conviction. As between the railroads and the people, our sympathies are on the side of the latter.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—The railroad companies and agricultural agents have started the game, and now they may well shudder at the vast army which is drilling to meet them in a match. The important question arises: "Will that army stop when they get on an equal footing?"—"*Farmer's Son*," *in Wenona (Ill.) Index.*

—Self-interest will not permit the community to under-pay the railroads for their services. Hence the owners of railroads can rely in perfect safety upon this enlightened self-interest to protect them from imposition, and be satisfied with the tariff fixed by the communities whom they serve.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The Republican party was organized for a grand purpose,—to overthrow American slavery; and, now, after the party has become all powerful, and has no organized opposition to hold it in check, its leaders boldly turn upon the people and plunder their substance. We ask the laboring masses, upon whose integrity the welfare and safety of the country depend, whether, in their opinion, a Reform party is not essential?—*Green County (Wis.) Republican.*

—Perhaps a revolution would just now be beneficial. The time seems ripe for a revolution in the financial affairs of the country. The people are every year being drawn more and more within the power of moneyed monopolies. We are fast drifting towards the very danger and condition of things which our institutions and form of government seemed best fitted to shield us from: "Monstrous opulence and monstrous misery."—*Kansas State Record.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Since the 1st day of April, 1873, Gen. C. T. Hotchkiss, City Clerk, has written his autographs on exactly 5,000 licenses.

A meeting of the State Microscopical Society will be held this evening, at the office of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 792 Wabash avenue. A report of the Publishing Committee of the *Lens* will be presented.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Baptist Kist, at No. 527 North Halsted street, who was supposed to have committed suicide. It was ascertained, by a post mortem examination, that death was caused by apoplexy of the lungs.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Eighth Precinct station, on the body of a baby found under a sidewalk near the corner of Chicago avenue and Oakley street. The verdict was that death had been caused by exposure and want of care at the time of birth.

A meeting of the citizens and tax-payers of the Eighth Ward will be held this evening, at the corner of Brown and Maxwell streets, to consider the sanitary condition of that ward, and of the southwestern part of the city generally.

The crafty member of the Mayor's police was busy yesterday writing instructions to the delinquent team-owners to furnish without delay a full list of their teams or take the consequences, which will be the wrath of Mr. Silver.

Mr. Potter Palmer met with a severe accident at the corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, last evening. Owing to the breaking of a bolt in his buggy, he was thrown to the ground, and in the fall a shoulder was dislocated. The injury will confine him to the house for some time.

The alarm from Box 237, at a quarter past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the plaster-hair manufactory of W. B. King & Co., No. 460 North Halsted street. The damage resulting to building and store amounted to about $900; fully insured. The fire was caused by an overheated steam-pipe.

In order to take steps in connection with the proposed erection of a monument to Col. Ellsworth, over his grave in Saratoga County, N. Y., all members of the Ellsworth Zouaves and friends of the brave Colonel are requested to meet for consultation at the Sherman House this afternoon at 3 o'clock. By order of the Monument Committee.

John Henry enticed William Gross into a house on Taylor street, kept by Emma Smith, and, after causing him to imbibe freely, Emma thrust her hand into his pocket and drew forth $20, which she did not return. Justice Banyon yesterday morning fined her $25, and sent Henry to the Bridewell for twenty days.

The police, in their usual carping spirit, are growling that their expenses connected with the capture of the hotel-robber, Barron, have never been paid. Will these constitutional grumblers and defamers of their superiors and others bear in mind that the money is waiting for them in the Comptroller's office, where it has been awaiting their order since March 10?

Mary, the apple-girl of the City Hall, com- [illegible] that the employes of the city do not pay her for their cigars, candy, or apples. Will the vigorous Capt. Connett lower his voice when in conversation with her, in order that the gentlemen in the Comptroller's office may do some work?

That exceedingly useless and none too ornamental Board who listen once a week to Dr. Rauch, drew their salaries for last month yesterday, amounting to $1,800. If the Health Officers would leave their smells outside the Comptroller's office when they come in to get their pay, they would confer a favor on the gentlemen who paid over their stamps.

Within the next twenty-three days, the city will have to pay on its paper $640,000 with the interest. And there is nothing in the treasury to meet the debt with. Ante up your taxes, gentlemen. About $9,000 was received yesterday from taxes, but there must be more than that handed in daily to meet one-third of the amount. And this is borrowed money only.

Thomas Flannegan and friends beamed with satisfaction yesterday, on receiving a pass admitting them to Kentucky Block, after which they will write exhaustive criticisms of the various plans, aided by the bibulous janitor of the building, whose chief occupation appears to be to offer insults to the Mayor.

That expensive body known as the Board of Public Works condescended to do a little business yesterday. They actually awarded the following contracts for building a new Police Station on Chicago avenue, between Clark and La Salle streets: To J. M. Donlin, the carpentry work for $9,640; to Manning Bros., painting and glazing, $1,117; to P. L. O'Hara, plumbing and gas-fitting, $840.

The unmeaning and characterless autograph of Ald. J. Lengacher is to be seen on the Committee-book of the Common Council, appended to a call for a meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, to be held on Monday at 3 o'clock. The Committee will consider, or pretend to consider, the remonstrance of property-owners against opening North Franklin street.

The City Clerk's record of licenses shows that there are theoretically just 116 dogs in the city. And this is how the Chief of Police enforces the dog-ordinance. Had he not better issue a voluminous "general order" upon the subject, directing policemen to frequently inspect every dog seen after 11 o'clock at night? Then let Sheridan protest

Officer Kean arrested a young man who carried a suspicious looking carpet-bag, yesterday morning, on the corner of State and Thirteenth streets. He was taken to the Armory. About $30 worth of cigars were found in the satchel upon which were the brand of F. A. Rosenthal, Nos. 131 and 133 LaSalle street. Upon examination, the rear door of that store was found broken open. Justice Banyon yesterday held the young man over to the Criminal Court in $700 bonds.

To-day, if the weather, which has been unusually cloudy of late, and has even incommoded patient humanity by deluges of rain and lowering skies, permits, the Committee on Finance of the Common Council will hold a meeting, called by Ald. Bond. This Alderman, it will be recollected, carefully absented himself from the city during the fight between the Mayor and Police Commissioners, and now, in piping times of peace, sways the sceptre of Chairman of the Committee.

Montgomery, ex-Alderman, has shown bad temper as to the article in THE TRIBUNE showing up his little bailing games, and accused Hon. Charlie Reed of writing it. When a man becomes insane enough to accuse the Hon. Charles of writing for THE TRIBUNE, or THE TRIBUNE of accepting his services in preference to those of its own staff, he is fit for anything. But, as the mighty Banyon hath it, speaking of himself, hall truly great men have their hecentricities, you know.

It was not Daniel Barrett who was killed by the Hyde Park train on the 7th inst. A telegram from his son, Lorenzo Barrett, at Laporte, Ind., conveys this intelligence. The juryman who supposed he knew the deceased was mistaken, and the person is therefore unknown. A man who spent most of the time with the deceased the day before he was killed, says he was from California, but did not say where he then lived, where he was going, or what his name was.

The Northwestern Associated Press has completed arrangements for a contract with the Western Associated Press, but has not finished negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company. J. H. White, of the Davenport *Gazette*, was yesterday chosen President; J. P. Cadogan, Quincy *Herald*, and J. S. Clarkson, DesMoines *Register*, Vice-Presidents; D. L. Phillips, Springfield *Journal*, Treasurer; and D. D. W. Carver, Dubuque *Herald*, Secretary. Charles A. Andrews was reappointed Distributing Agent at Chicago.

At a meeting of the Decoration Committee, held on Thursday last, Mr. D. Colvin, of the United States Express Company, stated that flowers would be brought free of charge from points South by the express companies. The sub-committee, consisting of Maj. Busse, Mrs. Rankin, and Mrs. W. H. Smith, was authorized to purchase flowers to the amount of $700. It was decided to ask for $600 more with which to buy flowers. The sub-committee was requested to report their action by the 15th inst. The meeting adjourned until Thursday next at 3 p. m.

On Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, a burglar by the name of James Reed was caught in the act of breaking into the four-story brick building, Nos. 143 and 145 South Clinton street, occupied by the Chicago Pickle Company, and the Union Egg Carrier Company. He had cut a piece out of the glass door with a diamond, and was breaking the glass away, when the noise awoke an employe who was sleeping above, who immediately gave chase, and finally succeeded in capturing the fellow on Jefferson street, near Adams, and handed him over to Officer Brown, who locked him up in the Union Street Police Station. The proprietors presented the case to the Grand Jury promptly, and before 12 o'clock the rascal was indicted.

The committee directory volume, a cyclopedia of coming events not altogether devoid of interest to the Common Council of this city, contained yesterday brief notices of meetings of Common Council committees to be held shortly. The luminous parties who have been appointed by the municipal Executive to compose the Committee on Judiciary will consult upon the trivial business likely to come before them at 10 o'clock this morning. The meeting is called by the Chairman, a young and brilliant member of the Chicago bar, who rejoices in the appellation of Ald. Richardson. The Committee will doubtless take up the following subject, and dispose of it: The nomination by Mayor Medill of Col. N. A. Waterman as successor of the Hon. Samuel Hoard, Commissioner of the Board of Health.

The manipulator of the slender cue and the ivory spheres will enjoy, with keener appreciation, the beauties of his favorite pastime when he learns that the license for the tables over which he spreads his lean but well-clad carcass are gotten up regardless of expense. His scientific soul will take especial comfort in the disclosure that the words "By authority of the City of Chicago," "Billiard-table," and the date 1873 are printed in blood-red ink, while the balance of the important document is printed in green. The Mayor's signature is in blue, and the City Clerk's in black. Herein are represented the various features of the game. Green for the cloth; red for the balls; blue for anything else,—neckties, for instance,—and black for usefulness. It will also be gratifying to the good player to learn that the license for the vulgar game of "pigeon-hole" differs from the polychromatic permission to play the more refined "American game" in many respects.

RETURN OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

For quite a number of years, and up to within a few weeks, a respectable hardware merchant, doing business on State street, has had regular business calls from a man giving the name of W. A. Waterman. The latter claimed to be the traveling agent of an Eastern house dealing in hardware, silverware, &c., and offered several valuable lots of goods at low prices. The merchant always purchased without hesitation, and it soon became a habit with him to look out for his traveling friend at certain times, with the expectation of getting good bargains. For two or three weeks the traveler has not put in an appearance. The merchant was beginning to wonder what had become of him, when, on Thursday, he received a letter from him, dated at Grand Haven, Mich, in which he stated that he had been arrested, and implored his assistance. The cause of the arrest was not given, and this made the merchant suspect that his traveling friend was not altogether honest. The police headquarters were at once visited, and the detective department conferred with. The merchant was advised to collect all the goods he had purchased from Waterman, and place them in care of the Custodian of Stolen Property. The advice was acted on immediately, and a large quantity of property, consisting of pocket-knives, razors, silver gravy-ladles, plated dinner-forks, plated and ivory-handled butter-knives, plated teaspoons, table-spoons, and dessert- [illegible] articles of silverware, were brought to the Central Station. These articles are without doubt the product of extensive burglaries in different parts of the country. The authorities have not yet decided what action to take concerning Waterman.

COMPLAINING PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The People of the Thirteenth Ward Demand Their Rights.

A week ago a meeting of property-owners in the Thirteenth Waad was held, for the purpose of securing some method of reaching their homes in rainy weather. They talked informally over the question, and, after suggesting scows and ferryboats, they adjourned until last evening to the corner of Paulina and Van Buren streets, when Ald. Sherwood and Avery Moore were requested to be present. On assembling last evening, some twenty or thirty gentlemen were found to be present, Col. Baldwin in the chair.

Ald. Sherwood explained the system of obtaining sewerage from the Common Council, and pointed out that the co-operation of the citizens was needed. He showed that last year Dr. Rauch had presented to the Council a list of streets needing sewerage, and had demanded that all the sewerage fund went to them. He had secured the reference of the question to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions. Not a single individual in the Thirteenth Ward had undertaken to press the claims of the ward, and he had taken steps himself to do it, but it so turned out that the Thirteenth Ward got none. The South Side made a pressure, and got sewers down to Thirtieth street. The West Division had been neglected. The Mayor had said a great majority of the taxes had been expended on the West Side. This was not so. The South Side had the press, the City Treasurer, and the Mayor, and could get everything they wanted. That was how it was. He would give an instance. Whereupon he alluded to the sprinkling of the South Side streets for which $10,000 had been appropriated. When the ordinance therefor was passed he called on the Mayor to veto it. The Mayor neither vetoed nor passed it, and he secured a reconsideration of it, and beat it. He advised the meeting to rouse the Council and Mr. J. K. Thompson to show some interest in the matter.

Col. Baldwin said that the whole of the vast amount of territory in the neighborhood was now submerged. The water appeared to roll in from Barry Point road, and covered the whole country round about. If the Board could not give the ward enough money for sewers, they might certainly give money enough to dig some ditches and let the water run off.

Ald. Moore said the complaint about the water was made all over the city. The Tenth and part of the Twelfth Wards were the only ones which were comfortably sewered. He saw no way out of the difficulty but by letting property owners sewer their own property. This idea of raising $500,000 a year to sewer the whole city was useless. It really amounted to nothing. Our artesian wells however good on general principles were not good during high water. Col. Baldwin said that it was useless to put down sidewalks in the southwestern portion of the ward, where there are no ditches, for they only floated away.

Ald. Moore had found this to be the case. Here and there were found little bits of sidewalk, which had had remained where the main body floated away on the flood.

Capt. McKay complained of an outrage upon him. Mr. Thompson had opposed him, and he obtained more information from the other two Commissioners than from Mr. Thompson.

A gentleman stated that as there appeared to be no way of getting any sewerage, something must be done to carry off the great mass of water. South of Polk street and west of Wood the only way of getting round was upon improvised rafts. They had patiently borne this state of things in the district, hoping that it would be drained off. The only possible way of getting rid of it would be to get it condemned as a nuisance.

A very large proportion of gentlemen were only waiting to have the water drained off to build. One gentleman had brick on the ground for eighteen new and first-class buildings within two blocks of the place of meeting. Other gentlemen were waiting for relief in order to build from two to twelve houses.

It was suggested that Dr. Rauch be conveyed out to the flooded territory and abandoned on a raft without rudder, sail, or compass. Terrible stories were told of drowning boys and floating carcasses of dogs. The water lying between Western and Ashland avenues was polluted by reeking masses of feline, canine, and gallinaceous corruption.

A gentleman moved the appointment of a committee of two to call upon the authorities, to urge that some action be taken, which was agreed to. The Committee was appointed, consisting of Charles B. Holmes and C. P. McRay.

The meeting adjourned.

"How Is It Done?"

This question is frequently asked with reference to the relative prices, quality, and style of the clothing at Nutting's, Nos. 320 and 322 State street. The goods are, in every respect, so much superior to what Chicago people have been accustomed to in the matter of ready-made clothing, that the query, "How can they do it?" naturally suggests itself. How can they afford, at such low prices, garments in design, cut, and finish, equal to the finest custom-made work? The secret of it is found in the great facilities of this house for the introduction of new styles, as it is directly connected with one of the largest clothing houses in the world, situated on Broadway, New York, and from which the Chicago branch is daily in receipt of goods by express. An examination of the stock at Nos. 320 and 322 State street will convince anyone that, in this way, Chicago purchasers are at no time behind the New York styles, and they therefore possess all the advantages of our Eastern friends for buying ready-made clothing.

Jayne's Expectorant.

While a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since, I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—WILLIAM BARTON, *writing from Paragon, Mich.*

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all far west points, will leave the Central depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways at 10 a. m. Sunday, May 11, 1873, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will be good on this train.

New Billiard Parlor.

Messrs. Ryan & Currell open to-night a handsome billiard parlor on State street, east side, one door south of Twenty-first. Several eminent experts will lend interest to the occasion by exhibitions of skill in match games. The new parlor is furnished with two of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s superb billiard tables.

The World-Famed Parker House Soup,

made from the original recipe of the Parker House, Boston; also, all kind of fresh and salt water fish, spring lamb, new green peas, served this day at Anderson's European Hotel Resturant, Nos. 143 and 145 Madison street.

Have You Seen It?

One of those imitation rosewood and oak chamber suits, ten pieces complete, only $35, at Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Wabash avenue. Potter, King & Co.

Two Desperadoes Convicted of Murder.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—On the night of Jan. 2 last, Mrs. Mary Ann Lampley, an aged lady, was murdered in this city and her house robbed of several hundred dollars, during the absence of her husband. Some time after, Joshua Nicholson, who married a granddaughter of Mrs. Lampley, and Thomas R. Whallen, alias Hallahan, were arrested, charged with the murder, and indicted. The case was removed to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel, and the trial began at Annapolis on Wednesday last, and the evidence of the State and defense was concluded yesterday afternoon. During the trial, Deputy Marshal Frey and Chief Detective Frione, of this city, testified relative to the confession of murder made by the prisoners. A special to the *American* from Annapolis this morning says: When the cell of Hallahan was entered, it was found that he had worked the irons off both legs. Subsequently he was brought into court with Nicholson and the trial proceeded. The State Attorney was making his closing argument, when Hallahan sprang from the box, and, rushing at Deputy Marshal Frey, struck him violently over the head with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson sprang out of the box and rushed towards Frey, when a melee ensued. The scene was fearful and exciting. Detectives Pourter and Shaffer rushed to the rescue of Marshal Frey to protect him from [illegible] tack, and to secure the two criminals. Hallahan was struck on the head and badly cut, the blood streaming over his face. Marshal Frey, although badly injured, was able to assist in subduing the prisoners, both of whom were soon overcome and handcuffed. After the excitement had subsided the trial of the case was proceeded with, and given to the jury at 1 o'clock, who soon returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

JUBILEE NOTES.

What Is Being Done for the Great Gala Week in June.

Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, the managers of the Jubilee Concerts of the approaching gala week, have opened the headquarters of the Jubilee Committee at Rooms No. 10 and 11 United States Express Company's Building, on Washington street. George W. Lyon, Musical Superintendent, is arranging the programmes and holding levees of musicians at the music store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, on State street. Mr. Healy returns from Boston to-day with the final arrangements completed, with Mr. Gilmore, who will bring with him a superb array of music talent from the East. The contracts for transforming the great depot into a Coliseum to accommodate 40,000 people will be concluded in a day or two. The charge of interior decorations has been given to Wallace Hume, Esq. A daily paper, "The Jubilee," will be issued by Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon throughout the first week in June or during the period of the Jubilee. Gilmore will leave Boston for Chicago towards the end of the present month, to be in charge of preparations. Letters and proffers from musical talent all over the country are pouring in upon Mr. Lyon, and every possible co-operation is promised by resident musical talent. The preparations for the great Jubilee Ball at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Friday evening, June 6, are being rapidly carried forward, and the matter is strongly taken up by our best citizens, and prominent managers are being selected to represent the best element in other cities. Chicago is getting thoroughly ready to be at home and have her latch-string out in the first week in summer. The railroads centering here are fully up to the spirit of the occasion, and excursion rates have been secured to all parts of the country-tributary to Chicago. The city will be ready for all who come, and show them something to astonish them, and send them away happy.

The Newfoundland Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, May 9.—In reference to the recent statement that the Newfoundland Government possesses the right to claim possession of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line next year, it is ascertained that by legislation three years subsequent to the granting of the original charter of 1864, the Colonial Department gave permission for the consolidation of the Newfoundland Company with the Atlantic Cable Company. This action, it is asserted on high legal authority in England, overrides the right of purchase through arbitration.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Financial affairs were dull. Money ruled easy at 5@7 per cent, closing with free offers at 5@6.

Sterling was steady at 108½@108⅝ for 60 days, and 109⅜@109⅝ for sight.

Gold was quiet and steady at 117⅛@117¾, with most of the business at 117⅛@117⅜, the closing rate. Loans, 3@7 per cent. Clearings, $57,000,000. Treasury disbursemets, $250,000. Total payments of May interest to date, $6,536,000. Customs receipts to-day, $432,000.

Governments were dull, closing firm. It is announced that half a million will be redeemed at the Treasury, under the call of March 1.

State bonds were dull.

Pacific Mail, Panama, New Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were the features of the stock market to-day, each making a sharp advance. Otherwise, the market was dull, and the changes only ⅛@¼ per cent. Pacific rose from 53⅝ to 56, and closed at 55⅛; Panama from 115¾ to 117¾, closing at 116; New Jersey Central from 102 to 107, closing at 105⅛; and Delaware & Lackawanna from 102 to 104⅛, closing at 104. The whole market closed strong.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has not leased the Pacific & Atlantic line, nor bought the stock.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons, '67	119⅝
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	118	Currency 6s	115⅜
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93⅞	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	81¼	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	102½	St Paul pfd	73¼
W. U. Tel	87½	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	40½	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	95⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	55⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	73¼	C., B. & Q.	109½
Harlem	126½	Lake Shore	91½
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	115
C. & P.	141½	Union Pacific stocks	32⅞
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86⅞
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	104
N. J. Central	105⅛	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	58⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 10d; club, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. White wheat, 12s 1d; club, 12s 3d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 2d; rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 24,000 qrs., all American; receipts of corn, same time, 72,000 qrs.; American, 9,000 qrs.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, 12s 1d; club, 12s 3d; red Western spring, 11s 2d@11s 2d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour unchanged. Corn, 27s 9d. Cheese, 72s.

LONDON, May 9.—Turpentine, 39s@39s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Refined petroleum, 41f.

LONDON, May 9.—Consols, 93⅛@93¾ money; 93⅝@93½ account; 5-20s, '65, 92; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 50⅛.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes, 54f 50c.

Albany Cattle Market,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, May 9.—BEEVES—The market opened yesterday with a fair attendance of local and river county buyers, and a much better feeling was manifested than on last week. A fair amount of trade for the opening day was done. The sales reached about 700 head, somewhat in excess of that day last week. The ruling of the market was about the same as last week's opening. To-day the attendance has been good, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain, a large number of sales were made. There was at first much holding back by buyers, but finally they bought largely, paying prices from ⅛c to ¼c higher than this day last week. The average quality this week does not differ materially from last. There are no very extra cattle, but the general run is good. The receipts for the week are 438 car loads, against 539 last week. A buoyant feeling pervades the market, and it is probable the business of to-day will largely compensate dealers for the losses sustained last week.

MILCH COWS—The receipts this week are not over 40 head, and of a good quality. The demand is strong, and the market rules a little higher, at from $45 to $65 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts slightly in excess of last week, and of good average quality. The market rules quiet at an advance of ¼@½c per lb. There is a slight falling off in the demand from yesterday. Among the receipts were 6 car-loads of coarse wool Texas sheep, a novelty in this market. There is a light supply of spring lambs. We quote State and Western shorn, 5@6½c per lb; spring lambs, 10@14c per lb.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—BEEVES—To-day, 42 cars, or 710 head, making 3,540 since Monday, against 4,210 last week. The weather is unfavorable, and trade rules dull, but prices are sustained. Limited sales were made at 11@13c for medium to prime native steers; 10¼@10½c for rough oxen and stags, and 9½@10½c for Texans. Among the transactions were: 3 cars Kentucky cattle, av 7¼ cwt, at 10½@12½c; 2 cars Illinois steers, av 7¾ cwt, at 11@13c; 2 cars Texans, av 5¾ cwt, at 10c; 18 cars Illinois steers, av 6¼ to 7½ cwt, at 11¼@12½c. Several cars of native and Texans were held over.

DRESSED BEEF—Is in fair demand at 10@11½c for native, and 7½@9¾c for Texans.

SHEEP—To-day, 8 cars, or 1,567 head, making 8,155 head since Monday, against 6,860 head last week. The demand is fully equal to the supply, and all were sold at full prices, including: 3 cars unshorn Indians and Missouri sheep, av 94 lbs, at 7¼c; 1 car sheared Ohio, av 91 lbs, at 7c; 1 car do, av 84 lbs, at 6⅛c; 1 car do, av 93 lbs, at 6¾c; and 2 carsdo, av 93 lbs, at 6⅛c.

SPRING LAMBS—Closed weak at 12@15c. Mutton is firm at 8@12c.

CALVES—One thousand veal calves from New York and Pennsylvania sold yesterday and to-day at 6½@9c, mostly at 7½@8½c, and 100 good Jersey calves at 9@10c per lb.

HOGS—To-day, 4,500 head, making 22,850 since Monday, against 24,270 last week. The market is not very satisfactory to the trade, but prices rule fairly steady. Live hogs sold at 5½@6½c, with sales of 2 cars at the latter figure. Dressed hogs are steady at 7½@8c for heavy and light average weight.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 9.—CATTLE—To-day, including 28 cars to arrive, 697; total for the week, 8,007, or 471 cars, against 570 cars last week. Market slow; few buyers; not sufficient sales to make prices. Sales: 117 Illinois steers, av 1,065 to 1,265 lbs, at $5.37½@5.75; 37 Michigan stockers at $3.65@4.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,800; total for the week, 11,800, against 9,000 the same time last week. The market closed firm at [illegible] over last week's closing price. All the receipts were disposed of. Sales: 450 Ohio clipped sheep, av 98 to 96 lbs, at $6.00; 148 Ohio wooled sheep, av 91 lbs, at $5.65; Western clipped ranged at $4.50@5.50; Western wooled at $6.00@6.75.

HOGS—To-day, 5,000; total for the week, 27,000, against 27,200 last week. Market slow, with an upward tendency in price. The quality was better than on yesterday. Sales: 500 Illinois hogs, 160 to 200 lbs, at $5.50; 100 Ohio hogs, 166 lbs at $5.55; 100 Ohio stockers, 105 lbs, at $5.25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The cold and rainy weather had a depressing effect on the market, which was unusually quiet in all departments. The market for cotton goods is quiet but unchanged. The best makes of brown bleached and colored cottons are firm and only in moderate supply. Medium bleached shirtings are in better request. Prints and ginghams rule quiet. Rolled jaconets sell freely at 8½c. Dress fabrics are quiet. Woolens and shawls are dull. Foreign goods rule dull in private hands, and sell low at auction.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 4@5c; common, 5@5½c.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $5.50@5.80; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.50@5.00.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.60@5.75; Yorkers, $5.20@5.30.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—Crude petroleum dull at $2.50@2.55 per brl at Parker's. Refined dull and nominal at 16@16½c on cars here; 19½@19½c delivered in Philadelphia.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State $5.65@6.30; common to good, $6.50@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour quiet and firm at $4.10@6.00. Corn meal quiet and steady. Wheat—Prime spring scarce; winter held above buyers' views; receipts, 35,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.35@1.43; No. 3 spring, $1.55@1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.69@1.70; amber Western, $2.05. Rye quiet and firm; Western, 97c@$1.00. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet; Canada, $1.25. Corn less active, and scarcely so firm; receipts, 50,000 bu; new mixed Western, 67@68c; choice do, 68½c; old, in store, 67@67½c; yellow Western, 68½@69c; new mixed Western, June, 65c. Oats firm and steady; receipts, 53,000 bu; common to prime mixed Western, 50@51c; white Western, 53@56c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; Western, 8½@8¾c. Timothy quiet and firm, $4.60.

EGGS—More steady; Western, 15@15½c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8½c. Molasses more active; New Orleans, 67@80c. Rice steady at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 50½@51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $18.00; prime mess, $17.25@18.00. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7c. Middles steady; Western long clear, 9½c. Lard steady; Western steam, 9¼c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Lower; Western, 27@31c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Higher, moderate business, at 93@93½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.65@7.90. Wheat quiet, and held at $1.75. Corn firm at 47c. Rye firm. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak; mess pork nominal at $17.75@18.00. Lard dull and nominally unchanged. Bulk meats dull; nothing doing; held, shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9c; clear, 9½c; buyers ask a concession of ⅛@½c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides, 9½@9½c; clear, 9½@10c.

WHISKY—Held firmly at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 14½@15c; low middling, 17c; receipts, 1,260 bales; shipments, 545 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 35,735 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Corn scarce and firm at 59@60c. Oats scarce and firm at 45c. Corn meal scarce at $2.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $19.50. Lard dull and drooping at 9½@9½c. Bacon dull, but unchanged; shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½@10½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged; prime white Canada, $2.05; fair do, $2.01½. Corn steady at 60c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.30½; No. 2, $1.30. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; mixed, 44½c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 86c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 5,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,100 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in active demand and advanced; extra, $2.04; No. 1, $1.94½@1.95½; amber $1.77. Oats in good demand at full prices; Western, 38½@39c. Corn steady; 49c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 7,250 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.50@8.00; fancy, $9.00. Wheat steady, at $1.50@1.67, as to quality on arrival. Corn—Demand good, at 55c, in sacks. Oats steady at 43c, including sacks. Rye steady at 80c, on arrival. Barley steady; 80@95c.

PROVISIONS—Tending downward, especially for mess pork, bacon, and bulk meats, but hams are firm, and lard is held steady. Mess pork, $18.00@18.25; bacon shoulders, 8½c; rib sides, 10@10½c; clear rib, 10½c, packed; choice leaf lard, in tcs, 9½@10c; in kegs, 10½@11c; prime steam, 9c; bulk meats, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c, loose, and ½c higher for packed; hams, plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured and fancy, 14@15c, packed.

WHISKY—Firm, at 88@89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged; business light. Wheat dull and drooping on sample lots sold; prime soft spring, $1.32@1.37½; No. 3 red fall, $1.60. Corn firm and active for future; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c in elevator, cash; 40½@41c seller June. Oats active; No. 2, 34c on track; 35@35½c elevator; 35c seller May and June. Barley flat. Rye slow; No. 2, 68c.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $18.00 and heavy. Dry salted meats steady at 7½c, 9½c and 9½c. Bacon dull and declining, only small jobbing trade. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower at $4.65@5.00.

CATTLE—Firm; 2@3½c for inferior to common and 4@5½c for fair to choice beeves.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat strong; car lots Northwestern sold at $1.25, and Iowa at $1.50; demand light. Corn strong; car lots Western at 52@53c; demand light. Oats dull; car lots Western at 45c; other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, demand fair. Wheat firm and 2c higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.89; amber Michigan, seller May, $1.78½; seller June, $1.80½; No. 1 red, $1.83; No. 2 do, $1.78. Corn, demand fair, and advanced; high mixed, spot and seller May, 48½@48½c; seller June, 48½@49c; seller July, 49½@50c; seller August, 50½@51c; low mixed 47½c; yellow, 49c; no grade, 47c. Oats, demand fair, and advanced; No. 2, spot, 41½c; seller June, 43c; Michigan, 41½c.

FREIGHTS—Buffalo dull, 4c for corn; Oswego, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $7.25@8.25; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn easier; mixed, 55c; white, 56c. Oats quiet at 42½c.

BRAN—72½c.

HAY—Quiet and firm; prime, $23.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $18.50. Dry salted meats firm at 8, 9½@9½c. Bacon dull and lower at 8½@8½@10½@10½c. Hams dull at 14½c. Lard—refined tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugars dull; common, 6½@7c; fair, 7½@8½. Molasses reboiled, 57½c. Coffee quiet at 17½@19½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 86@93c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 4,600 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middling, 16½c; middling, 18@18½; middling Orleans, 18½c; receipts, 2,023 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 1,739 bales; stock, 151,127 bales. Week's sales, 17,500 bales; receipts net, 16,050 bales; gross, 17,500 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 8,215 bales; coastwise, 2,272 bales. Other foreign ports, 6,129 bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—PASSED DOWN—Props Java, Fisk, Glasgow, Belle Cross, Nashua, Holland, Pringle; schrs Mocking Bird, Mears.

PASSED UP—Props Passaic, Jay Gould, Graves, Cleveland, Araxes; bark Mary Jane; schr Alderbaran.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—PASSED DOWN—Props Colorado, Bay City, Montana; Schr American Union.

PASSED UP—Schrs Delos Dewolf, Atmosphere.

WIND—East.

Illinois Canal and River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 9.—The steamer Beaver arrived from St. Louis to-day, towing the canal-boat Bouchard, loaded with corn, from Peru, where she had dropped one ice barge. She also towed the canal-boat Gipsey Queen, light, from St. Louis to Henry, and the canal-boat Monitor, loaded with corn, from Spring Lake to Peoria. She will remain here till Sunday evening or Monday morning to take a tow of barges of ice to St. Louis. The Bouchard, loaded with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, BRIDGEPORT, May 9.—ARRIVED—Waterloo, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn, and several boat loads of stone, sand, etc.

CLEARED—Industry, Joliet, 90,019 ft lumber and 2,850 lath; Andrew Jackson, 21,889 ft lumber, 20,000 lath, 11,789 lbs merchandise, 100 brls salt for LaSalle, and 85 brls salt for Joliet; and several boats light.

PEORIA, Ill., April 9.—The river is 11 3-10 feet, and is falling slowly.

ARRIVED—New Boston, St. Louis; Grey Eagle, Hennepin.

DEPARTED—St. Johns, St. Louis; New Boston, La-Salle; Grey Eagle, Hennepin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Retail Department.

W. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

In order to inaugurate business in their spacious and elegant new premises, offer the following

INTERESTING PRICES.

A large assorted lot of Hamburg Embroideries at 12 1-2 cts. yd, some of them worth 40 cts.

Children's White Pique Suits $1 each.

The finest and best imported French Corsets for $2 pair; regular price $5. A great bargain.

Other grades of French Woven and Sewed Corsets under value.

Large assortment Ladies' Colored Gros Grain Silk Fichus at 75 cts., half price.

Other styles Ladies' Ties in large assortment at low prices.

Elegant assortment new Parasols, just received.

The best one dollar Kid Glove in the city.

Alexandre's and other best makes Paris Kid Gloves, in all shades and sizes.

Agents for the sale of Herz's Seamless Kid Gloves, the best made; each pair warranted; all sizes in the latest and choicest shades.

New Spring Shawls, bright stripes, $2.50; a bargain.

Reversible Ottoman Stripe Shawls, $4 upwards.

Elegant new French Ottoman Shawls in rich styles.

Great Bargains in Lace Shawls and Sacques, bought much under regular value.

Good Japanese Silks from 40 cts. yd. upwards.

Black ground Stripe Silks, all silk, 65 cts.

Colored Stripe Silks $1, a bargain.

Elegant quality Stripe Spring Silks, $1.10.

Black all-silk Gros Grains $1, $1.10, $1.20.

Richer qualities Lyons Black Gros Grains, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75 and $2, the cheapest goods in the market.

Black Grenadines very cheap.

A very attractive display of New Dress Goods, from 15 to 30 per cent below usual prices.

Having in our new store fine light, spacious accommodations, central location, and a low rent, we intend to make it interesting for old customers and new to come from the remotest parts of the city and country to trade.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS

BISHOP & BARNES,

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,

Are showing the LARGEST, BEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK of

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'

HATS

IN THE CITY.

LADIES!

Preserve your FURS from MOTHS and damage by sending them to BISHOP & BARNES, corner State and Monroe-sts., for safe keeping.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. Literature and Dogma,

An Essay Towards a Better Apprehension of the Bible.
By MATTHEW ARNOLD. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.50.

In the preface of this remarkable book, Mr. Arnold says: "an inevitable revolution, of which we all recognize the beginnings and signs, but which has already spread, perhaps, farther than most of us think, is befalling the religion in which we have been brought up." The book itself is a notable sign of this revolution, which it seeks to guide to salutary issues by a truer understanding and wider use of the Bible. It is written with a very earnest purpose, with great vigor and suggestiveness of thought, and with that perfect clearness of style which distinguishes all of Mr. Arnold's writings. Its publication is an event in the history of religious literature.

II. Among the Isles of Shoals.

By CELIA THAXTER. 1 vol. Small 4to. Illustrated by H. FENN. $1.50.

The Isles of Shoals have come to be regarded as classic ground, possessing a unique and fascinating interest. In this tasteful book, Mrs. Thaxter, who by residence among these islands from early childhood and by profound appreciation of their beautiful and terrible attractions is peculiarly fitted to write of them, gives their history and traditions, and describes them with remarkable skill and felicity.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

For Green Bay and Escanaba.

The New Propeller Oconto will leave for Green Bay and all intermediate ports, connecting at Escanaba with Peninsula Railway for Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, etc., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, at 7 o'clock. Office and Docks foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

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CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st, between Madison and Washington,

CHICAGO.

NEW HOUSE.
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SPLENDID TABLE.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
FINE BILLIARD HALL.

First-class in every respect. The best house in America for

$2.50 PER DAY.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO.,
Proprietors.

OGDEN HOUSE.

A. H. TODD, late of Aberdeen House, Chicago,
E. D. SNOW, late of Ogden House, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Proprietors.
Corner Franklin and Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO.

This new and elegantly furnished house is located within one and two blocks of Board of Trade, Court-house, places of amusement, and the leading jobbing houses in the city, and in every respect a business man's hotel.

[illegible] PER DAY.

...OMMERCE

...RY.

...AY EVENING, May 9.
...in the local money
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SHARES

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...E TEA TRADE.

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	18,948,550
	17,697,134
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...D MARKET.

...Kean quote as fol-

	Buying.	Selling.
	115⅜	115⅝
	115¼	115¾
	117⅜	117¾
	118	118⅜
	119⅜	120
	118	118¼
	113⅛	113⅜
	114⅝	114⅞
	116⅞	117⅛
	....	117⅜
	108⅞@109⅝	
	100	& int.
	99½	& int.
	99¼	& int.
	92@95	....

...were filed for rec-

...'s Resubdivision of ... ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated ...
...oop sts, n f, 24 ft to ... n, $1,200.
... s f, 66x100 ft, dated ...
...of Ridgeville road, ... deration, $800.
...av, dated May 9; con-
...st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated ...
...place and Evergreen av, ... consideration, $2,250.
...Noble st, n f, 48x60 ft, ... $1,300.
...of Paulina st, n f, 24x ... $1,200.
...of Paulina st, n f, 24x ... $1,200.
...Washington sts, w f, ... $4,000.
...Brown and Johnson sts, n f, ... May 1; consideration, ...
...consideration, $10,000.
...dated April 17; con-
...e ½ of n ½ of Block ... dated June 22, 1872;
...California av, n f, ... consideration, $750.
...st, w f, 48x126 6-10 ... $1,500.
...av, n f, 44 86-100x110 ... $1,500.
...av, n f, 67½x110 ft, ...
...and Thirtieth sts, ... consideration, $2,500.
...st, s f, 25 ft, dated ...
...Thirty-eighth sts, ... consideration, $2,175.
...in Block 8; also, n 100 ...ton's Lots 7 to 10, in ... of s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, ... $23,947.

...COMMERCIAL.

...FRIDAY EVENING, May 9.

...were the receipts and shipments ...articles of produce in Chicago ...-four hours, and for the ...year ago:

SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
11,376	4,905
172,203	7,006
189,999	194,161
31,665	10,449
5,800	5,805
3,492	928
70,186	102,005
11,575	12,080
495,400	730,227
70	10
15	2
133,080	120,250
19,715	....
6,670	18,590
10,675	5,944
3,413	2,184
73,200	57,120
266	322
72,618	842
5,982	1,171
2,035	1,212
1,578	989
171	69
2,024	1,212

...rday for city con-

sumption: 2,222 bu wheat, 7,644 bu corn, 4,921 bu oats, 344 bu rye, 653 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 26 cars wheat, 118 cars corn, 25 cars oats, 7,000 bu rejected do, by canal, 9 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total (179 cars), 76,000 bu.

The death of John Reid, of the firm of Reid & Sherman, for eleven years past a member of the Board of Trade of this city, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in regard to his memory.

The nuisances of whistling and yelling are among the customs on the Board of Trade which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The reporters' area was treated to-day to a prolonged and loud-whistled version of a low concert-room song, several times repeated, which ought not to have been permitted.

The subject of a through-freight railroad from Chicago to the East is now being seriously discussed by a number of our prominent business men, and it is probable that a definite movement will be made ere long towards securing the building of such a route, which would be a great relief to our commerce, and, under proper management, would materially enhance the selling prices of produce in this market, by lessening the cost of transporting it to other points.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and grain was generally higher, while provisions were weak. The greater strength on breadstuffs was a direct consequence of continued miserable weather, which not only caused an excitement among local operators, but brought out large orders from the country, especially from those districts where corn and oats are usually raised in greatest profusion. The fact that the country is "bull" does not always prove that the country operators are right; but we can scarcely expect that this should be otherwise, seeing that the West seems to be threatened with another deluge.

In the dry goods market only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, the weather being unpropitious for an active trade movement. In the prints, bleached and unbleached cottons, and summer dress goods departments, there was a fair aggregate of sales, but aside from this little was accomplished. Groceries continue quiet. Neither local nor interior dealers seem inclined to anticipate wants, orders generally being restricted to meeting the immediate requirements of their trade. Prices were not subjected to any important change, a ½c advance in roasting grades of coffee being the only alteration noted. Coffees were decidedly firmer,—other articles in the list only fairly so. Cheese was dull, as previously quoted. Some considerable sales have recently been made for future delivery, but at the moment very little is doing. Canned goods remain quiet, with prices generally easy, corn and tomatoes being the only notable exceptions. The retail coal trade continues inactive, and values remain nominally unchanged. The receipts by lake are large, about twenty cargoes having arrived within the past forty-eight hours, and the market is unsettled and weak. Hay met with a moderate inquiry at yesterday's quotations. Hides and leather were quiet. Oils, paints, pig-iron, tobacco and wood were unchanged.

Owing to the disagreeable weather there was very little doing in lumber, either at the yards or the docks, and prices remain about the same as yesterday. Iron, metals and nails were quiet and unchanged. Nails are rather weak. Dealers report a tolerably fair trade in wooden ware and brooms at the quoted prices. Building materials were inactive and unchanged. The salt market is quiet; dairy, with bags, and ground alum, are in light stock and a trifle higher, but other grades are unchanged. Wool and hops were quiet and nominal. Hungarian seed was active and firm at $1.40@1.50. Timothy sold to a moderate extent at $3.20@4.05, and is rather weak. Other seeds were in light request. Choice potatoes were in demand and firm, while common lots ruled dull. Poultry was also a shade higher, being in rather light supply. Green fruits were quiet and without change. Eggs in moderate supply, good request, and firm at 12@12½c.

Lake freights were more active, and again weak, principally on Buffalo rates, which were quoted ½c lower, at 7c on corn, and 7½@7⅝c on wheat, though the market closed rather firm at those prices, some carriers refusing to accept them. Kingston and Oswego rates were unchanged at 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 90,000 bu wheat; 66,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu oats. Through rates, by lake and rail, are quoted unchanged (notwithstanding the decline by sail) at 45c per 100 lbs to New York, and 50c to Boston.

Highwines were quiet, but strong, at yesterday's prices, there being free buyers at 89c, while some holders were reported to be strong at 89½c, and others refusing to take less than 90c per gallon. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 89½c, and 50 brls at 89c. We note that New York was quoted higher to-day, though it is still relatively lower than Chicago—93@93½c, minus 89½c, does not leave the 5c per gallon margin supposed to be necessary to pay freights and other charges of transportation to the seaboard.

Provisions were more active, but quite weak. There was considerable doing in mess pork, but only because it was freely offered on account of outside parties, under what appeared to be peremptory orders to sell, which caused a decline of fully 75c per brl, though the market closed somewhat firmer. Lard was dull, and 10@15c per 100 lbs lower on options, cash lots not being quite so weak. Meats were quiet and ⅛c per lb lower, in sympathy with pork and lard. As we have already intimated, the speculative fever has died out, and parties who have product on hand are now anxious to realize, as many think there is but a poor prospect that even present prices will be sustained in view of the large packing expected this summer. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.37½@16.50; do seller June, $16.60@16.75; do seller July, $16.85@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.87½; do seller June, $9.00@9.05; do seller July, $9.20@9.25; summer lard, $8.40; do without packages, $7.90. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6⅝c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; and 8⅞@9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅞@9c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅜c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅞c for shoulders, 10⅛c for clear ribs, 10⅜c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller May at $17.00; 700 brls do at $16.90; 1,750 brls do seller June at $17.25; 1,500 brls do at $17.00; 1,75 brls do at $16.75; 500 brls do at $16.50; 1,500 brls do seller July at $17.00; 1,250 tcs lard seller June at 9c; 400,000 lbs shoulders seller June at 6⅝c.

Flour was again more active, under a good shipping demand, with a fair inquiry from the local trade. The demand was chiefly for known brands of spring extras, and holders of those were generally able to obtain an advance of 10@15c per brl, owing to the stronger feeling in wheat here, and firmness in flour in New York. The receipts this morning were scarcely more than one-third of the shipments, and a good active demand for flour is springing up all over the East, much of that arriving here being simply en route through this city. Sales to-day were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do (Wisconsin) at $7.75; 200 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.55; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 3,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls rye flour at $4.40; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls maize flour on private terms. Total, 5,150 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00, on track; and 10 tons middlings at $11.00, on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$10.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.90
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.80
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.10
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was more active and averaged ⅝@1c higher, partly because it was quoted stronger in Liverpool, but chiefly owing to the weather, which being more pronouncedly bad than for several days past, caused no little excitement in the early part of the session. Prices would probably have mounted much higher but that it was rumored round that several large lots were held for sale when the market should touch $1.30 for next month. The feeling was, however, a very nervous one. It was stated that one of the largest shorts for this month has made scarcely any deliveries as yet, and some of them are growing uneasy as to "what he is going to do about it," as all deliveries are usually made during the first few days of the month. The trading was principally on the option of seller June, which opened at $1.28½, advanced to $1.29, receded to $1.28⅞, rose to $1.29⅛, and closed weak at $1.28⅝. Seller the month was much less active than yesterday; it sold at $1.28@1.28⅜, closing at $1.28 cash. No. 2 was taken sparingly for shipment, at seller the month prices for regular, and there was very little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts, unless they were "hard." Nothing doing in July. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 spring was strong at $1.18½@120, closing at the outside. Rejected spring was nominal at $1.01@1.03. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu No. 2 spring, (hard) at $1.30; 800 bu do (fresh) at $1.29½; 48,000 bu do (part) regular at $1.29; 15,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 49,600 bu do at $1.28½; 16,600 bu do at $1.28⅜; 25,000 bu do at $1.28¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.28⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.28; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.19½; 400 bu do at $1.18½; 400 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.37; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.09. Total, 195,600 bu.

Corn was active, and advanced fully 1c per bu, chiefly owing to the rain. The upward movement was started by a rather brisk demand for options from the country, sent in by parties who live in sections where they had hoped to raise a good deal of corn, and now fear that the weather will prevent that result. The outlook is certainly a blue one in many parts of the country, and it is no wonder that the farmers are even stronger than operators in Chicago, and that many of them are determined to hold on to their corn for the present. While these orders were being filled many of the local shorts grew nervous, and commenced to buy, causing a further advance, which was rather freely met by men who bought in some time ago, when the market was several cents per bu lower than now. The demand was principally for future delivery, there being little inquiry for shipment except for rejected, which advanced nearly 2c. Seller June opened at 40⅝c, and advanced to 41⅝c at the close. Seller July sold at 44@43⅝c; and seller August at 44⅝@45c, closing at 44⅝c. Seller the month was almost inactive at 39@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c; and receipts dated within three days closed at 40c. Rejected closed at 38c. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 at 40¼c; 4,400 bu do at 40⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 40c; 2,400 bu do at 39⅞c; 72,000 bu do at 39¾c; 42,400 bu do at 39⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 39⅜c; 30,000 bu do at 39¼c; 10,000 bu do at 39⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 39c; 20,000 bu rejected at 38c. Total, 245,000 bu.

Oats were active and advanced ⅝c in sympathy with wheat and corn, owing to the weather, which caused numerous buying orders to be sent in from the country. While these were being filled, the market advanced, but local buyers did not show an equal degree of confidence, and the market fell back. Seller the month opened at 31⅝c, advanced to 32c, and declined to 31⅝c at the close. Seller June sold at 33⅝@34c, and seller July at 34⅝@35c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts were in better demand, closing at 32¼c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 32⅛c; 1,200 bu at 32⅜c; 3,600 bu at 32¼c; 30,000 bu at 32c; 20,000 bu at 31⅞c; 10,000 bu at 31⅞c; 15,000 bu at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 30⅝c; 600 bu do at 30¼c; 600 bu by sample at 38c; 600 bu do at 37c; 600 bu do at 36½c; 7,200 bu do at 33c. Total, 94,800 bu.

Rye was less active at yesterday's advance, being only in moderate demand. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 70c, and 3,600 bu do at 69½c.

Barley was almost inactive, but quotably firm at the recent advance. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 76c bid, and 78c the lowest asking price, while in other houses than the Rock Island, 83c was about the price. No. 3 was strong at 66@70c, and rejected at 45@49c. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 3 at 68c, and 400 bu rejected at 49c.

CANADIAN VIEWS.

The Daily *Globe* of Toronto has a very interesting article on the grain trade of Chicago, our new inspection regime, and the barley-mixing and doctoring business, which has been so freely exposed in our columns. The article highly commends the recent order of the Chief Inspector to brand as unmerchantable any grain that has evidently been mixed or doctored.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon. No. 2 spring was quiet and a ⅛c lower, at $1.27⅞@1.28 seller the month, and sold at $1.28⅝@1.28⅜ seller June, the latter option closing at the inside. Corn was active and irregular; nominal at 39⅛@39⅛c seller the month, and sold at 41⅛@41c seller June, closing at 41⅛@41⅛c. Mess pork was easier; sales include 1,000 brls, seller July at $17.00; 250 brls do at $16.95; 500 brls do at $16.90. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 9.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and firm at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—A light but steady demand exists for beans and peas, choice hand-picked beans and green peas being mostly inquired for. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.65; do mediums, $2.40@2.50; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—There were no new developments in this market. Trading was far from being active either on local or outside account, and the general market was lacking in strength, choice packed being the only description for which holders were not willing to shade prices in order to realize. Stocks of common to fair grades continue to accumulate. We quote: Common to choice roll, 19@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 24@26c; inferior to common, 9@23c.

BAGGING—A quiet, easy feeling prevailed in this market. Orders were mostly small, and were generally filled at a slight concession. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@28c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—A fair number of orders are being received from Eastern manufacturers. Prices are ruling strong for all good grades. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CHEESE—As is usually the case at this season of the year, when the cheese is of poor quality, orders are restricted to small lots to supply immediate requirements, and the volume of business is extremely light. An order for fine rich goods could not now be filled at any price. Quotations are nominal as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Trade is inactive, and will probably continue so for some time to come, or until lower prices are established. The arrivals during the past two or three days have been heavy, and an early reduction may be looked for. We make no change in our quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Dealers report a light trade at the annexed range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair demand and firm at 11½@12½c, with many dealers asking 13c for cases. The offerings are moderate. We note sales of 5 brls at 11½c; 2,800 doz at 12c; 154 cases at 12½c.

FEATHERS—There was no change. Prime geese feathers sell readily at the quoted prices. Other varieties are quiet and steady. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 4 sacks prime live geese at 76c.

FISH—Steadily fair activity characterizes the fish trade, and firmness continues to be a feature of the market. There is at present no surplus of any description, and there seems to be no inclination to increase sales save at full prices. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, $1@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general features of the fruit market were substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was no animation in any department, and prices, without being materially lower, were generally weak. We continue to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8¾@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet, owing to the unpleasant weather. Oranges and lemons remain firm. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.50@7.50. Pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominal. Following are the quotations: Prime to choice Western, 35@40c; common to fair, 25@30c.

GROCERIES—The situation of the grocery market was not altogether satisfactory to jobbers. Not only does trade continue disagreeably quiet, but from nearly all sections of the West collections are coming forward with anything but commendable regularity. This state of things, of course, is largely attributable to continued unpropitious weather, which prevents the farmer from visiting town and "settling up accounts," which in turn puts it beyond the power of the country merchant to promptly discharge his obligations to the city jobber. Our merchants are still hopeful that a few days of settled weather will work a marked change for the better in the general feature of the market, and there does not appear to be any indication to stimulate trade at the sacrifice of prices. Coffees are exceedingly firm, and sugars, soaps, and spices are fairly so. The only change in prices was a ½c advance in "roasting" coffees. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23½c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21½@21½c; roasting do, 20@21c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Timothy was dull and weak, under a too liberal supply, at the reduction noted yesterday. Prairie continues in good request, and is firm. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—An easy feeling again pervaded this market, though no further appreciable decline was suffered. Buyers are taking hold very cautiously, even at the relatively low prices now prevalent. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 11½c; deacon skins, 40@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate request at former rates. We quote:

Iron	4 4-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Not a new feature was noted in the leather market. A steady moderate movement in domestic and foreign stock is witnessed at the subjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand at the annexed quotations: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in moderate request, at the rates given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.62½; 6d do, $5.87½; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.37½; 2d do, $8.62½; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Linseed was fairly active and was firm at the late advance. Carbon, whale, and other descriptions were quoted quiet and steady. We repeat our list: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4 c

PIG-IRON—Was quiet and steady at former quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massilion	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—There was a tolerably fair inquiry for choice stock, and the offerings of such being light, a firmer feeling was developed. Turkeys sold at 15@16c with 17c bid for choice, and chickens at $3.00@4.00; ducks were quiet at $2.50@3.00. Sales include 2 coops turkeys at 15c; 2 coops do at 16c; 26 coops choice chickens at $4.00; 6 coops at $3.50@3.75; 2 coops poor at $3.00.

POTATOES—Choice varieties were in demand, and peachblows a trifle higher, while common and mixed offerings are dull. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 48c, delivered; 1 car do at 47c; 1 car at 46c; 1 car at 45c—all on track.

SALT—Trade is quiet. Dairy with bags and ground alum are scarce and higher. As yet the receipts by lake have not affected the market; the cargoes, with one exception, have consisted of coarse grades. We now quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the list rates.

SEEDS—Hungarian was active and firm at $1.40@1.50 for fair to choice seed. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was rather weak at $3.20@4.05 for poor to prime. Clover is quotable at $4.80@5.00; millet at $1.10@1.15; flax at $1.90@2.00. We note sales of 17 bags timothy at $4.05; 37 bags prime at $4.00; 48 bags at $3.90; 20 bags fair at $3.80; 143 bags common at $3.20; 4 bags clover at $5.00; 14 bags at $4.80; 124 bags choice Hungarian at $1.50; 217 bags prime at $1.45; 268 bags at $1.40; 16 bags millet at $1.15; 38 bags at $1.10.

TEAS—A moderate amount of trading was done at about previous prices. We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 48@58c; do good, 62@72c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is active at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Dealers reported a tolerably fair trade at the annexed quotations: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothespins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

WOOL—Was without particular change. We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in demand. New York and Boston freights are unchanged. Pittsburgh and Wheeling are 5 and 10c off. We quote:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour and corn meal in lots, 50 brls and over	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Salted bulk m'ts, owner's risk, per 100 lbs
New York	50	$1.00	50	60
Boston	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia and Baltimore	45	90	45	55
Pittsburgh	30	60	30	35
Albany	45	90	45	....
Buffalo	30	60	30	....
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	30
Washington	58	1.16	58	68
Wheeling, W.Va.	35	70	35	....
Wilmington, Del.	45	90	45	55
Alexandria	59	1.18	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	53	1.05	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	70	1.25	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	70	1.39	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 9.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,914	7,917	112
Tuesday	2,456	8,496	700
Wednesday	2,579	11,492	597
Thursday	2,745	10,966	328
Friday	2,900	10,000	4,500
Total	14,594	48,871	6,237

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,646	11,678	....
Tuesday	2,854	6,900	....
Wednesday	1,848	7,999	171
Thursday	3,413	10,075	....
Total	9,261	36,652	171

CATTLE—The rain-storm which set in early this morning and continued with but slight intermission throughout the day, materially interfered with operations at the Stock Yards. The attendance of buyers was not noticeably smaller than on previous days of the week, but they could not be induced to visit the sale-pens even by offers of a reduction from former rates, and during the forenoon trading was virtually at a stand-still. Local butchers and shippers took a few car-loads each, the former paying $3.00@4.75, and the latter $4.75@5.75. Advices from the East continue so discouraging that, had the weather been never so favorable, it is not probable that sellers could have infused any life into the trade save at the sacrifice of prices. The receipts were again moderate, but the stale cattle swelled the supply to large proportions, and at the close the yards were well filled with cattle, for which no buyers had been found. Late in the afternoon a number of purchases were made by shippers, at prices well up to those current earlier in the week, $5.50@5.90 being paid for good to extra droves. The extreme range of the day's sales was $3.00@6.15.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	cows	986	$3.80
19	good steers	1,111	5.35
10	oxen	1,410	4.65
54	good steers	1,219	5.37½
14	oxen	1,493	5.50
31	extra steers	1,394	5.85
59	Texas steers	977	4.65
33	good steers	1,128	5.12½
17	medium steers	1,106	5.00
28	medium steers	1,098	5.12½
21	good steers	1,257	5.50
34	good steers	1,344	5.35
16	roughish steers	1,350	5.25
16	oxen	1,418	5.30
17	good steers	1,314	5.50
14	good steers	1,143	5.25
19	cows	1,016	4.00
14	choice oxen	1,500	5.50
20	fat pony steers	1,010	5.00
13	stockers	975	4.75
36	Cherokee steers	976	4.75
19	stock steers	983	4.25
23	choice steers	1,314	5.62½
18	cows	1,121	4.37½
31	good steers	1,210	5.50
90	extra steers	1,336	6.15
66	good steers	1,176	5.55
44	good steers	1,100	5.10
17	good steers	1,358	5.60
54	good steers	1,219	5.37½
16	extra steers	1,312	5.90
12	oxen	1,736	5.25
30	good steers	1,232	5.55
32	good steers	1,251	5.50

HOGS—There was a good degree of activity in the hog trade, notwithstanding the exceedingly disagreeable character of the weather, and the market ruled steady at about former quotations, or at $4.90@5.15 for inferior to common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots, at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.40 for good to choice. There were few sales under $5.15 and not many above $5.30. The principal inquiry was on New York, Boston, and Philadelphia account, though considerable purchases were made for other points. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	236	$5.15	67	199	$5.15	62	253	$5.10
61	196	5.15	57	182	5.25	57	197	5.20
49	228	5.50	61	222	5.25	51	266	5.30
84	249	5.35	59	187	5.15	111	204	5.20
61	209	5.20	54	232	5.30	51	274	5.20
96	297	5.25	51	203	5.15	48	248	5.25
49	231	5.20	108	241	5.15	142	221	5.15
109	194	5.30	152	254	5.15	44	296	5.30
24	218	5.40	67	226	5.30	60	260	5.15
66	236	5.35	49	258	5.37½	102	190	5.25
98	248	5.30	60	204	5.25	99	173	5.20
211	206	5.12½	56	272	5.25	34	292	5.05
72	181	5.20	43	219	5.20	50	262	5.12½
53	215	5.25	56	183	5.20	124	198	5.15
59	181	5.25	84	202	5.20	57	202	5.25
65	199	5.35	62	180	5.20	60	225	5.25
67	170	5.30	34	292	5.05	133	173	5.10
102	190	5.25	45	269	5.15	37	265	5.10

SHEEP—The receipts were heavy, being estimated at 4,500, or nearly twice as many as received during the four preceding days of the week. Under the excessive supply buyers held off, and, although holders urged the stock upon the market at materially lower prices, they only succeeded in disposing of a few car-loads. The market closed weak at $3.25@4.75, with a downward tendency.

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 9.

Trade was very quiet to-day. Owing to the storm, there were very few buyers around, and the docks were almost deserted. Several cargoes were in, but only three were disposed of. Joists and scantling were a trifle easier, selling at $10.00@10.25. Other grades were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $20.00@22.00; fair to good boards and strips at $12.00@14.00; joists and scantling $10.00@10.50; common boards and strips at $10.50@11.50; lath at $2.50@2.75; shingles at $3.00@3.12½; do No. 1 at $1.25.

Following are the sales: Cargo schr Walhalla, from Manistee, 110 m joists and scantling (Manistee tally) at $10.25; schr White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling, at $10.12½; schr El Tempo, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling (largely joists) at $10.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00@4.25; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was less active to-day, owing to the storm. Prices were without essential change, as follows:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick		45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00	@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00	@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	37.00	@40.00
B stock boards	28.00	@30.00
C stock boards	18.00	@22.00
Common boards	14.50	@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Fencing	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	3.25	@ 3.50
Lath, on track	2.75	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 2 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $25.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 9.

Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Barge E. Allen, Grand Haven, 1,100 m shingles, 100 m lath.
Schr L. Hanna, Cleveland, 1,030 tons iron ore.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Holland, 80 m lumber (oak).
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Scow O. M. Bond, Oswego, 435 tons coal.
Prop Norman, Buffalo, 400 pkgs fish.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 3,100 brls salt.
Schr James Platt, Oswego, 304 tons coal.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, 500 tcs lard, 50 tons iron, and sundries.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburg, 216 pcs marble, and sundries.
Stmr Concord, Ogdensburg, 40 pcs marble, and sundries.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, 25 m lumber, 4 cds wood.
Schr B. S. Austin, Buffalo, 545 tons coal.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 50 pcs marble, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 265 brls stucco, and sundries.
Schr Yankee, Cheboygan, 175 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, 225 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 3 horses.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge J. Bronson, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 120 m lumber.

CLEARED............May 9.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 215 pkgs sundries.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 100 bags oats, and sundries.
Barge Cromwell, Port Huron, 21,300 bu corn.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 22,160 bu corn, 1,967 brls flour.
Prop E. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,064 bu corn, 1,800 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Sarnia, 14,381 bu corn.
Schr Reindeer, Kingston, 18,866 bu No. 2 wheat.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, 18,000 bu No. 2 wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 40 brls beef, 22 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Norman, Marquette, sundries.
Prop H. Fisher, Davis' Pier, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 500 brls flour.
Schr Jessie Drummond, Collingwood, 19,862 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates to Buffalo are quotable at 7c on corn and 7½@7⅝c on wheat. Oats at 5⅝c. Corn to Oswego, 13c; wheat to Kingston, 14c. The following charters were reported: Schr Brooklyn, corn to Oswego, 13c; schrs O. M. Bond, Orient, and West Side, wheat to Kingston at 14c; Oneonta, oats to Buffalo at 5⅝c; A. J. Rogers, corn to Buffalo, on owners account. Schr Bahama, to arrive, corn to Buffalo at 9c (previous contract).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The prop Montgomery has arrived. She left here for Port Huron a week ago yesterday, thus making the round trip in about 7½ days. The Captain states that a large fleet left Port Huron bound up. He saw about 60 of the grain vessels at Mackinaw on Wednesday, and reports the Straits clear of ice.

—A large fleet of vessels are supposed to be outside trying to make the mouth of the river, but are prevented from seeing any length ahead by the dense fog. The schr Fashion came in, after hunting 24 hours for the entrance.

—The ice at Manitowoc is disappearing, and will probably not detain vessels much longer.

—If the weather permits, the Vessel Owners' Towing Association will launch one of their new tugs. It is the smaller one, and has not yet been named.

—The schr Bond, a new vessel from below, is in port.

—The ice on Green Bay has done considerable damage this spring. Besides the two docks destroyed at Eagle Harbor, a dock at Menominee, has been partially carried away, and the $30,000 pier at Oconto damaged very badly.

—Jacob Durling, at St. Clair Flats, is establishing the range lights on the old route as they were formerly, and will exhibit them on Friday night for the first time.

—On Sunday, May 4, the first vessel from the sea arrived at Montreal about 5 a. m., quickly followed by several other sail and steam craft.

—It appears that the City of the Straits, ashore at Long Point, was leaking considerably, and required the aid of a steam-pump to keep her clear of water, and after getting her afloat it was deemed best that the tug Perew should tow her through to Detroit.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

—The propeller Cuyahoga, Spencer's Line, will leave Milwaukee, May 10, for Duluth and the intermediate points.

—Yesterday morning the schooner John T. Mott, bound for this port with a cargo of coal, ran upon a reef this side of Fox Point during a dense fog. Word was brought to the city about noon, and the tugs Hagerman and Muir sent to her assistance, who returned toward evening with the vessel in tow. The Mott is unharmed, as the lake was perfectly smooth at the time of the mishap.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Heavy weather prevailed outside yesterday from the southeast, the wind coming from that quarter with considerable violence, and as there are a great number of vessels reported in the ice on Lake Huron, no uneasiness is felt as to their safety and the possibility of some of them being driven ashore. The gale from such a quarter on that lake would render their condition still more perilous and liable to sustain serious damages amongst the heavy masses of ice. At the close of the day the storm had moderated several degrees.—*Detroit Free Press, May 8.*

SUMMER RESORT.

Congress Hall

AND SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VERMONT,

Are situated 8 (eight) miles by Railway east of St. Albans, Vermont. St. Albans is reached by all the Railroads of New England, the Canada, and all the United States Railroads. Sheldon Springs are 330 miles from New York, due North, 286 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Montreal.

The following six advantages most precious to invalids and their friends are found here:

1st. A pure mild air, hardly any easterly winds at any season. One of the healthiest of places, no malaria, no fevers, no dysenteries, no fogs, no swamps, no mosquitoes. Pure granite water for all domestic purposes.

2d. One of the best and largest mineral and medicinal Springs in the world, flowing 14,000 gallons daily.

3d. The finest set of hot, cool, and tepid mineral water baths, known anywhere.

4th. A Hotel well furnished, well ventilated, and well warmed when necessary. There are 760 feet of piazza on three sides of the house. Shade at all times. The Table, none better. Quail, Venison, Prairie Chicken, Wild Pigeons, Brook Trout, Fresh Salmon, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Turkey, Ducks, Chickens, Green Turtle, Eggs in all styles, Ham, Roast Pig, Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Rolls, Ice Creams, Water Ices, Jellies, Hot-House Grapes, Peaches, Canned and Candied Fruits, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Green Beans, Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Melons, and all garden vegetables. The cooking, baking, and confectionery not exceeded anywhere. First-class French and American cooks.

5th. Beautiful Scenery, a large river flows in front of the hotel, with 119 feet fall, 70 miles of the Green Mountains in full view from the piazzas of the house. Beautiful boating and fishing, a good library of choice reading, Croquet, Nine-Pins, Billiards.

6th. The sanitary effects from the amusements, the mineral water and mineral water baths, and the exquisite air. Pulmonary Consumption is soon helped, and in its early stages cured; Head, Throat, and Pulmonary Catarrh, soon cured; Expectorating, Hawking, and Spitting, &c., soon cured; Cancerous Affections, Throat Diseases, Hoarseness, and Weak Voice, Skin Diseases, Headaches, Rheumatism, all Kidney complaints, and Abscesses, Dyspepsia, and Female Complaints promptly relieved and soon cured.

Price of Board, $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Cheaper in May and June, and to the 15th of July, and in October and November.

For rooms and information, write or call on Dr. S. S. FITCH, at 714 Broadway, New York, or 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

The Hotel opens on the first of May, and continues open until the first of December, and later if required.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:50 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.

DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

MARK'S PROTEST.

A Smart Trick of the Wily Commissioner Frustrated.

Messrs. Mason and Wright Too Sharp for the Bridgeport Fox,

A very stormy discussion between Commissioners Wright and Mason on the one side, and Commissioner Sheridan on the other, occupied yesterday. The cause of the discussion was the action of Commissioner Sheridan in handing in his protest against the adoption of the order given by Superintendent Washburn on the liquor question.

The two Commissioners took the ground that Mr. Sheridan had no right or authority to place upon the records any protest, without submitting it to the Board for inspection. They claimed that the protest was surreptitiously placed upon the records, and that its tendency was incendiary, and calculated to encourage the officers to neglect their duty. They claimed that they had the right to see everything that went on the records before it was placed there.

Commissioner Sheridan emphatically disavowed any intention to act surreptitiously; that his language was his own; that he had already offered his protest to the Board verbally, and that they were therefore cognizant of the spirit of the protest.

Commissioner Mason said that there the matter ended. There the verbal protest ended. But when he offered a written protest, then the Board had a right to see it and decide whether its tendency was proper.

Commissioner Sheridan insisted that the order was an emanation from the Mayor's office, and the action of the Commissioners was maliganant.

Commissioner Wright denied that the order had emanated from the Mayor's office.

Commissioner Mason said that if a war, a riot, or a disturbance of any kind followed upon the use of these words, he would hold Commissioner Sheridan personally responsible for it, and would make oath of it.

Commissioner Sheridan said a time was coming when his cause would be vindicated. The Commissioners could not apply the gag to him.

Commissioner Mason thought the language of the protest was dangerous in the extreme, and unworthy of any man at the head of a department. Ever since last Monday he had felt that Sheridan had endeavored to throttle him.

Commissioner Sheridan said the Commissioners could not deny him the privilege of making a protest.

Commissioner Mason said he might make any protest he chose, but it must be done in respectful language.

Commissioner Sheridan was surprised at the result of his "innocent" protest. He did not suppose it would excite a ruffle.

Commissioner Mason said he did not quite accept that for gospel.

Again and again the question came up. Commissioner Sheridan inquired whether the protest of the Board claimed that his protest was surreptitiously recorded.

Commissioner Wright said that, as the Board were allowed to put their construction on his protest, he might put his own on that.

Commissioner Mason said that he had put that protest in, and not to the Board.

Commissioner Sheridan said the other members were not present at the time, and the fact that he was going to protest was made known to Col. Wright the evening before.

Commissioner Mason—"And the matter was of so much importance that it could not wait a day!"

The Board adopted the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas, 2; nay, 1—Sheridan:

> *Resolved*, That the protest entered by one of the Commissioners of this Board in the records of the proceedings of the 3d day of May, 1873, was so entered without being first presented to the Board, and that we disapprove of the language used in said protest as incendiary in character, as tending to incite the force to disobey the orders of the Board, and unreflecting citizens to resist the police in the discharge of their duties. It is therefore ordered, that hereafter no protest shall be entered on the records unless the same be submitted in writing to and be permitted by a majority vote of this Board.

Commissioner Sheridan read a part of his written protest.

Commissioner Mason said that if Sheridan would write out a plain statement of facts as to how he had discussed the question, how he had written out his protest, how he had given it to Dr. Ward, thinking there was no harm in it, he would agree to let it go on the record.

Col. Wright—"And if you do that, I'll sign it, too."

Commissioner Sheridan—"You can't get me to make an apology, gentlemen; you can't do that."

Commissioner Mason said that Mr. Sheridan was like the Scotch woman in his way of fighting. He was pummeling away with a pair of tongs and crying murder.

Commissioner Sheridan said he had the right to offer a protest.

Commissioner Mason—"In any language you please?"

Commissioner Sheridan—"The language was the mildest in the world."

Commissioner Mason—"In the country you came from many a man was hanged for less incendiary language than that."

Commissioner Sheridan—"Yes, and I left that country to escape being hanged."

The Commissioners resumed their good humor, and talked pleasantly until Mr. Sheridan's counter-protest should be written out. But they waited in vain, for Mark put on his coat and new hat, and went out, preferring to prime his popgun after mature deliberation.

There will be another row this morning over the 11 o'clock order.

"Expansion" in the Drug Trade.

Some recent examinations of a few of the most important articles in the drug trade show a surprising facility and extent of adulteration. Among other features of dishonesty in this line is the mixing of olive-oil with lard-oil or cotton-seed oil, which is very commonly done. The article of rhubarb-root is also a matter of frequent fraud. The common China rhubarb is given a coating of Turkey rhubarb-dust, and then sold for Turkey rhubarb, the latter being four times the value of the former. Large quantities of adulterated medicines are imported directly, such as blue-pill mass, with one-third the proper proportion of mercury. Quinine is also imported adulterated with salicine. Salacine itself is sometimes used as a medicine, and then may be sophisticated by something else. Cream tartar is combined with marble-dust or ground alum, and all the powdered drugs are easily mixed with cheaper material. A few staples are beyond this system of deception, such as camphor, licorice, etc., but this list is a small one. Essential oils offer a great scope for fraud, and but few experts can detect it.

Blasting by Electricity.

The Aberdeen *Free Press* says that an experiment was made with electricity as a means of firing blasting charges in the quarries at Kemnay, Scotland. A huge breast of rock, calculated to weigh about 2,000 tons, was bored in eleven places, charged, and fired almost simultaneously by a current of electricity from a battery which was under the care of an electrician. The huge mass was started with little noise from the report, but with a rumbling like that of distant thunder. A second blasting was fired the next day, and though the ground was covered with snow, and a heavy snow-storm was falling, wires extending 1,890 feet in length being laid, and a current of electricity put on, in an instant a tremendous explosion was heard, which shook the ground like an earthquake. Great masses of granite were upheaved in the air, and about 5,000 tons were displaced. It is the largest blast which had ever been witnessed in those quarries, effected by means of electricity applied by a new apparatus most ingeniously constructed.

A Valuable Antiseptic.

M. Jacquez has presented to the French Academy of Sciences a paper containing the evidence he has collected in regard to the value of borax as an antiseptic. The sub-borate of ammonia too, according to the results of this chemist's experiments, is of marked importance in the world of science. A solution of 5 parts of borax in 100 of water is represented as preventing the putrefactive process in meats for a considerable time; flesh dipped in the mixture and then dried resists the usual processes of decomposition. For dissecting rooms, the taxidermist, and those engaged in preparing cabinet specimens of animal tissues, M. Jacquez's method is considered important, as being economical, and in no way dangerous, or liable to involve painful accidents, not unfrequent with arsenic, which is so much employed in embalming and in securing anatomical preparations against vermin.

How a Legislature Was Manipulated.

An amusing instance of legislative manipulation is related by the Hartford *Courant*. It occurred several years ago, in connection with the pardon of Mart Allen, a New York burglar, who had been sentenced to a ten year term in the State Prison. A resolution for his release was before the House, but it stood a very precarious chance of passage, owing to the opposition of the Republicans. Mart's brother had management of the matter, and he arranged to have it called up at an evening session when there should be a thin attendance; but it so happened that on the evening set down for it, the Republicans formed a majority of those present. The smart brother, therefore, hit upon a very ingenious device to reduce the opposition. The evening was very warm, and there were frequent calls at the ice tanks. Selecting the tank on the majority side of the House, he dropped in a powerful emetic, which had the desired effect. First one thirsty Republican took his ice-water, and very shortly felt uncomfortable and left; then another followed, and another, and so on, till the House promised to be almost entirely deserted on one side. The rascally game worked well, and it probably saved the resolution and gave Mart Allen his liberty. When a vote was taken, concurrent action was secured only by the smallest margin.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged. The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments. Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A SPECIAL BARGAIN, THE VERY choicest 160 acres at Washington Heights, thickly wooded and beautifully situated on the highest part of the ridge; buyers of acre property will do well to give this tract particular attention. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREPARED to furnish money and build 30, 40 or 50 houses to order upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUY WHILE YOU CAN—10 ACRES on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, near Halsted. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—20 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE GROVE property in 50 to 100 foot lots on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana-avs. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—PARTIES SEEKING investment will do well to look at an especially good bargain I can offer. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms; good brick cellar; furnace; hard and soft water; lot 142x153 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; a comfortable home, and it will be sold at a bargain; only $1,000 cash required. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH LAWN, FINE HIGH lots, half acres or blocks; distance 40 minutes by Illinois C. R. R.; commutation rates. Several hundred acres of trees are being set; 20 houses will soon be erected. A limited number of lots will be given to parties who will build. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—80x297 FEET ON GREENWOOD-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. Very easy payments to party who will build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTABLE house, barn, and 7¼ acres of land at Barrington, 30 miles from Chicago: 7 trains a day. There is a large amount of fruit and shrubbery on the place. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—THE CHOICEST 100 feet on the shore, one block from depot; $90 per front foot. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 5, 10, OR 15 acres, at a bargain. Must be sold before the 15th of May. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN OSBORNE'S Addition to Hawthorn, on C. B. & Q. R. R., only 1½ miles from city limits, the most desirably situated near Ogden-av., graveled drive-way from the city the entire distance. Will be sold in monthly payments from $200 to $300. JOHN A. OSBORNE, No. 133 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN WHITFORD'S SUBDIVISION, in Sec. 36, 38, 14; $1,500 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES GOOD DRY LAND, HIGH state of cultivation, 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad, at Hobart; price $85 per acre, payable $10 per month. Office days, Friday and Monday 9 to 3. J. EARLE, owner, room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—WE HAVE FOR SALE some of the best lots in this pleasant suburb. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—DESIRABLE LOTS on Sixty-second-st., convenient to depot, school, and church, and in a neighborhood that is being rapidly improved. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK ROAD, NEAR FORTY-fifth-st., 100x33 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—80 FEET ON GROVE-st.; 100 feet on Kimbark-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COME UP, OUT OF THE WET, AND get a lot on a hill at Hinsdale. Several left, with houses and without. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—FIRST STATION THIS side Lake Forest; same trains, with more commanding position; commutation, 13 cents. New houses, from $500 to $4,000 small or no payments down; $175 to $600 yearly, including interest. All of the lots are covered with fine old shade trees. Either of houses would rent for more than I ask for them in Chicago, no nearer centre of business by horse cars than those are by steam. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.; residence, Highwood.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPERTY—Those seeking homes should visit this beautiful suburb, which, with its social advantages, schools of high grade, elegant residences and grounds, beautiful and healthy location, hotels and churches, offers unusual inducements to those desiring suburban homes. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 9 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 5 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST residences in the City of Madison, Wis. Fine large grounds, well covered with an abundance of fruit and shrubbery; near the shore of the lake. Will be sold very low for cash or exchanged for city or suburban property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND CUSTOM MILL, with 11 acres of land, including mill pond, situated 25 miles southeast of Madison, Wis.; size of mill-house, 30x40 ft., three stories in height, containing three run of stone, driven by a 48 inch Dayton wheel, with head of water from 6 to 7 feet on a never failing stream. Also, hog-pens and steamer house, all in good order. Price, $6,600; will take part payment in real estate. For particulars apply at 396 Blue Island-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, OR vacant lots, who can offer bargains, will do well to see us. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE WANT TWO OF THE BEST RESIDENCE lots on the North Side. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE ACRE OF LAND FOR A RESIDENCE, within an hour's ride of Chicago. Address A 97, Tribune office, stating price and terms.

WANTED—20 RESIDENCES IN THE WEST DIVISION of the city for customers, varying in price from $2,000 to $20,000 each. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

WANTED—SITE FOR MANUFACTURING; FOUR or five acres in or contiguous to city. Must be convenient receiving and shipping facilities for freight in bulk and by package. Address CHARLES FOSTER, Gardner House.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!—WE HAVE A cash customer for good building lots. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE, WORTH FROM $10,000 to $20,000. Will pay part purchase money mortgages, and part cash. Address J. L. MANNING, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquires for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines in complete order, at half cost. 328 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINE SAFE, NEARLY NEW. Call at 76 West Washington-st., corner Jefferson.

FOR SALE—OPERA—TWO RESERVED SEATS (Orchestra Chairs) for matinee this afternoon. Room 1, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR ALMOST anything convertible into cash, a judgment in Circuit Court of County, Ill. Address T 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO 22 FEET DRY GOODS COUNTERS, black walnut tops. Apply at 490 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD STANDING DESKS AND stools, partition, pigeon-hole case, and other office furniture. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM POND & SOPER'S, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., a brown and white spotted horse, lame in left forward leg. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same.

STRAYED—FROM THE STABLE OF UNDERSIGNED a sorrel horse, with white stripe on forehead, not well fed. Anybody returning the horse will be liberally rewarded by JACOB POTHS, 558 South Canal-st.

STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY, ON THE 8TH inst., in front of our office, a chestnut mare, weight about 950 pounds, white hind legs, whitish face, little weak-kneed, harness plain black; also, top buggy, newly varnished, three iron bow-sockets, and one wooden bow, patent wheels. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same to undersigned. TEALL & FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW J. BAUER 7-OCTAVE piano; cost $600; will sell for $450. J. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE Smith American organ, with two banks of keys, sixteen stops, and four complete sets of reeds, at 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT NORTHWEST CORNER FULTON and St. John's-place, one block from Union Park, 90x120; will subdivide; builders can buy without down payment; $150 per foot.

Two stores, brick, and living rooms above, corner Taylor and Western-av., $4,000 and $5,500; terms easy.

Northeast corner lot and house, 50x125, Lake and Sangamon-sts.; long time; house 12 rooms.

Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 33½x152 to 16-foot alley; barn, billiard-room, arbor, grapery, summer-house, 10 rooms; $12,000.

Six brick houses, swell-fronts, Adams and Seeley-av., to be finished Aug. 1, $8,500 to $10,000, long time; can be internally arranged to suit purchaser.

House and lot 13 Aberdeen-st.; terms easy; 10 rooms; 24x120.

1254 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, and lot 25x190; $7,500.

House and lot 463 West Jackson-st., south front, lot 25x120, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $6,000; terms easy.

80 North Carpenter-st., house and lot 24½x125 to alley, 17 rooms, $5,500; rents for $900 per annum; a decided bargain; terms very easy.

49 Honore-st., brick house, 2-story and basement, swell-front, 10 rooms, east front, and complete in all its appointments; good frame barn; $9,500; very cheap and desirable neighborhood.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.

25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

125x156, corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.

150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood station.

49x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.

50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.

20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.

50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.

25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.

10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.

50x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 143 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, first floor:

3 5-acre blocks fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 38, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 13.
70 acres, 5, 37, 13.
4 10-acre blocks, 18, 38, 14.
80 acres, 30, 38, 14.
120 acres, 12, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
80 acres, 29, 37, 14.
5 houses, marble front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
2-story and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,500.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms, $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.
A desirable business lot northwest corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—147 ACRES AT WOLF LAKE, ABOUT 2 miles from South Chicago; $100 per acre.

37 acres in Section 3, 39, 13; $1,250 per acre.
40 acres southwest of northeast 34, 40, 12; $1,500 per acre, ¼ in good city or suburban property.
6 acres in 15, 39, 13, on Barry Point-road; $10,0.0.
15 acres in southeast ¼ 36, 38, 14; $850 per acre.
440 acres in Lake County, Ind., 5 miles from county seat, at $5 per acre.
House, with 50 feet ground, on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st.; $20,000.
Brick house, very desirable, on Prairie-av., lot 50x180, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $25,000.
Stone front house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $30,000. Can be paid in annual $3,500 payments.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY B. W. THOMAS, 151 MONROE-st., Prairie-av., near Twenty-first-st., 40x178 feet; a very choice residence lot.

FOR SALE—53X190 FEET PRAIRIE-AV. AND Twenty-eighth-st., $10,600, ⅓ cash. 200 feet corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., $100. 35 feet Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., $10,000. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NEAR JACKSON-ST., 87 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED CORNER ON WEST RANDOLPH-st., paying a good interest on investment. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FURNISHED—THE dwelling No. 163 Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. Parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; good basement, with laundry, etc. Owner going away June 1, but can give possession at any time. Apply on premises, or to B. F. GUYTON, 19 and 21 Randolph-st., Bowen's Block.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—694 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house, with lot; price, $26,000; terms easy; for sale for a few days only. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FORSALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—TWO OCTAGON stone fronts, two stories and basement, with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to R. FOWLER, 163 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 1,000 FEET on State and Wabash-av., near Englewood, only $12 per foot. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SHERMAN-ST., 25 FEET OPPOSITE Michigan Southern depot. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NICE BRICK house and lot on South Side, which I must sell; $6,000, ⅓ cash, will buy it. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT, SOUTH FRONT, ON Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av. Call before purchasing elsewhere. SIDNEY THOMAS, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT ON McHenry-st., near North Rolling Mills. Cheap and easy terms. Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington, Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, $250 cash, balance on easy terms, price $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTTAGES on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twentieth-st., with brick barn and all modern improvements. MATSON HILL, Real Estate Office, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—33X180 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., north of Eighteenth-st., at a very great bargain. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Paulina, 2-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms, brick barn, everything complete. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Forest-av. near Thirty-second-st.; will sell without any money down to parties who will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La-Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS ON WARREN-av., near Stanton-av., 24x124 each, cheap for cash. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR FORTY-FIRST-st., 2-story frame house and barn, lot 50x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE AND LEASE, suitable for two families; will pay 20 per cent on the investment and a good home besides; near Union Park, on Washington-av. Terms easy. Call on GEO. M. SLOAN, Room 27, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY PETER SHIMP, 1774 STATE-ST., corner Egan-av.; 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh, $90 per foot; 25 feet on Wentworth, only $750; house and lot on Burnside-st., $2,400, and one for $1,600, for this week only.

FOR SALE—6 NEW BRICK HOUSES, 2-STORY and basement; octagon fronts and all modern improvements, $10,500 and $12,500, on easy terms. Inquire on premises or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER VAN BUREN-st. and Centre-av., 120 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 34 FEET, SOUTHEAST corner of Chestnut. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10,500—NEW HOUSE, STONE front, two-story and basement, 5 marble mantels, 14 rooms, hot and cold water, lot 22x130 to alley, situated on Park-av., near Union Park. Less than cost. Inquire at C. P. McKAY'S office, 173 East Monroe-st., near LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR TRADE ONE OR five first-class buildings, stone fronts, modern improvements, situated on Park-av., between Wood and Page-sts., for unimproved property or building material. Inquire at my office, 173 Monroe-st. C. P. McKAY.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR FIVE DAYS A DECIDED bargain, 50 feet on Washington-st., east of Central Park; $3,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL TWO FRAME COTTAGES on Dearborn-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., by payment of $500 in hand, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, and on time to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent interest. Inquire or address GEO. P. TREADWAY, No. 141 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE front, on Michigan-av.; only $500 down, 5 years' time. S. MEARS, Owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, on Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., No. 910.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—ON ORCHARD-st., near Sophia (North Division), new two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; only $3,750. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—1124 PRAIRIE-AV., LOT 50X180 FEET, east front, with good barn; possession at once. It's a bargain if taken at once; also 3 acres on State-st. in Sec. 9, 38, 14, to close out for a non-resident which is to be given away. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 96 DEARBORN-st.:

House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot, 179 Walnut-st., near Lincoln.
House and lot, Washington-st., near Ada.
House and lot, Adams-st., near Western-av.
House and lot, Jackson-st., near Western-av.
100x200, with house, at Highland Park.
50x150 on Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.
100x150 on Noble-av.; cheap.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT OCTAGON marble front houses near Ellis Park. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 FINE BRICK RESIDENCES (2 MARBLE fronts), all modern improvements; best bargains in the market if taken at once. E. A. CONGDON, Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON RANDOLPH-ST., EAST of the park; would exchange for improved property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE 43 CENTRE-av.; possession given immediately; also three good office rooms 328 West Madison-st. Apply to Dr. N. S. BARNES, 328 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, with modern improvements, near Twenty-second-st., or the house may be rented and furniture bought cheap. For particulars inquire at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RETN—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHLAND Park; rent, $960. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—384 MICHIGAN-AN., 14 ROOMS, NEWLY papered and painted, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished, or for sale. WM. J. BARNEY, No. 153 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID PLACE, 982 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c. Room in barn for horse. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE NO. 19 WILLARD-place. 10 rooms. Apply at No. 15 (next door).

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 91 THIRTY-THIRD-st., 11 rooms, furnace, barn, $60, by A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., or GEORGE F. HARDING, 151 Monroe.

TO RENT—A SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, NEW, with closets and pantry, near Twenty-ninth-st. Inquire at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS 414 West Madison-st. W. WALLER Room 2, 336 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 15 LAFLIN-ST. Fine neighborhood; convenient and pleasant. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—122 GURLEY-ST., LOWER PART OF the house, has 7 rooms, etc. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN ENGLEWOOD, near depot, $25 per month. Inquire of ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON SOUTH HOYNE-ST., NEAR Adams, $40; also, on West Washington-st., $35. GEORGE D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THIRTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN improvements, partly furnished if desired, on West Washington-st., near Oakley. Apply at Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 18 PIERCE-ST., near Desplaines, 11 rooms. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, 1248 Prairie-av., 10 rooms, house in perfect order; rent, $40 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, COMPLETELY furnished, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath-room; all modern improvements; also barn; No. 121 Twenty-first-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; also two large unfurnished parlors, with all modern improvements, in marble front house No. 12 Eldridge court. Also large dining-room, or whole basement.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms in marble block, overlooking Lake, No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of PALMER & COLT, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR FURNISHED for two or three gentlemen, without board. Address N 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping. 235 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, for one or two gentlemen; everything new. 97 South Green-st.

TO RENT—THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 85 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADISON-st., near Sangamon. Also, some splendid unfurnished rooms in suites or singly by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON ELLIS-AV. between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; also barn in rear of house. Apply at 31 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 8 North Ada-st., 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—NICE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, Johnson place; only $55 per month. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN FIRST STORY, IN complete order, and good barn for three horses and two carriages, for $45. J. T. ALLEN, 165 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, without board. Price $30 per month. 307 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—594 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, TWO CLOSETS, and pantry. Inquire at 512 Second-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board. Inquire at 376 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, in strictly private family. 446 Jackson-st. Location first-class; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND double parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also, furnished lodging room. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in marble front, 797 Wabash-av. Attendance furnished. First-class table board next door. Fine brick stable, five stalls to rent.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BLOCK CORNER OF RANDOLPH and Carpenter-sts., in suites of 5 rooms each, $30 and $35 per month; suitable for house-keeping. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES, CONVENIENTLY arranged, with vault, etc. Apply on premises, Room 23, 163 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 82x20; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $500 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, CORNER HALSTED AND O'Brien-st.; best location in the city for a good barber shop. Apply at 490 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD. Also one small and well-lighted basement; one brick store and basement, with suite of 6 rooms. Apply on the premises to E. F. BOSLEY.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 148 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House.

TO RENT—TWO DESK ROOMS AT 175 CLARK-st., corner Monroe, office No. 9; good light; prices very low.

TO RENT—VERY ELEGANT FIVE-STORY STONE front building, being erected on Madison-st., near Fifth-av., with steam elevator. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 160 STATE-ST., SIZE 22x90. Rent, $1,200 a year, with elevator. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORE and basement, 339 West Madison-st., size 30x100, formerly occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & Co., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD. Also, one small and well-lighted basement; one brick store and basement, with suite of 6 rooms. Apply on the premises to E. F. BOSLEY, 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE 337 WEST Madison-st., with plate glass front. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT 173 South Clark-st., size 20x65, $1,500 per year. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 119, 121, 123, 125, 127 State-st., near Eighteenth-st.; rent only $50 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE 945 STATE-ST., 24X80, OPPOSITE Field, Leiter & Co. Also, store on Twenty-fourth-st., near State; reasonable to good parties. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE STORE GOOD; light; suitable for any business. Apply on premises, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV. STORE on West Kinzie-st., also a cottage. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second and third floors, with or without power, in building 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply to F. G. WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 35 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM TO RENT, 94 LASALLE-ST ROBERT GREER.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 98 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 2-story and basement. Inquire of F. A. QUINLAN, Room 2 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st., or of the owner, 815 West Lake-st. M. QUINLAN.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS ANXIOUS TO LEARN, and who will devote his whole time to study, wishes to obtain private instruction in arithmetic and grammar; also the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Address, with particulars, E. E. SMITH, care of J. J. Crotty, at 113 West Wright-st., two days.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Entrance examination June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT—RAILROAD facilities, immediate possession. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28 Bryan Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 180 ft. on the river by 220 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, at office of Isham & Lincoln, Portland Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED front room, gas and water. Furnished rooms, en suite and single.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

453 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms, furnished or not, three minutes' walk of Post-Office.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

751 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, with first-class table, for two gentlemen. Also, room for single gentleman.

927 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first-sts.—Elegantly furnished front and rear parlor, ensuite or single, with all modern improvements. Also, nice front room and bed-room on second floor.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A nicely furnished front room to rent with board, suitable for two.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board for gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for a few gentlemen. Genteel location.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—PERMANENT board at reasonable rates. Day board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTING a good room and board in a small family may address X 26, Tribune office.

West Side.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURNISHED front parlor and 2 single rooms to rent, with or without board.

135 WALNUT-ST., 3 BLOCKS WEST OF UNION Park—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with parlor and use of bath-room, with board; Randolph-st. cars within one block.

194 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; also day-board for gentlemen or ladies.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE, with board; references required.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD BOARD; nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements.

452 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Sheldon-st. Handsome suite of front rooms, with board.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO NICE SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gents and their wives; carpets all new; everything first-class; references given and required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SUBURBAN—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, for the summer, within 15 miles of Chicago. Address T 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; house must be pleasantly located, on the West Side, with good, pleasant, well-furnished rooms and good board. Address, stating terms, F. L. LORING, 116 West Madison-st.

BOARD—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife, with board; also room for single gentleman; private family preferred. State terms. GILLETTE, 153 Monroe-st.

BOARD—NORTH SIDE—BEDROOM WITH BOARD for man and wife. Clean and plain, for which $60 per month will be paid. Address B 74, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. C. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER good securities. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased ground, and good collateral, at No. 146 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—3 SUMS: $5,000, $7,000, AND $10,000 ON real estate. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON improved city property; first mortgage and ample security. Address X 100, Tribune office.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL $5,000 LOANS, ALSO $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000, on Chicago real estate. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st., basement Portland Block.

$1,000 ON LONG TIME; GOOD APPLICATIONS wanted for larger loans; $4,000 short time, small amounts; good mortgage paper bought. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, a room about 40x80, not higher than the third story, and situated in the business portion of the city. Address X Y Z, Tribune office, stating terms, etc.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT on South Side by a substantial business firm, suitable for a general jobbing trade. Nothing fancy needed in finish or rent; would like it between State and LaSalle, on Monroe, Adams, or Jackson, or on or near South Water-sts. Persons having, or about to build such, will hear of a good permanent tenant by addressing, with particulars, &c., T 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, in good repair and in good location, or a good tenement of the same number of rooms, by a prompt paying tenant. Address H D, 837 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A nicely furnished room, within one block of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Address T 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN, WITH ROOM FOR 10 horses and 5 or 6 wagons, feed, &c., east of Aberdeen and North of Harrison-st. Address F. J. RUTH, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 ROOMS in good neighborhood. Family small. Address, stating price and locality, V 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—WE HAVE NUMEROUS applications for houses from good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

FLENTYE & CURRAN, MERCHANT TAILORS, have removed to their old corner of Kinzie and Wells-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLORS, made to order in suits for $35. At GRANGER'S, 138 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau, STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 Clark-st., Rooms from 72 to 76 and 49 to 54.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—MARKET FIXTURES—ENTIRE fixtures, implements, and furniture of a meat and vegetable market, in Burlington Hall, Saturday, May 10, at 10 a. m. MARTIN BEST.

PURCHASERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS IN business, manufacturing, dock, residence, or suburban property, are invited to examine lists at FRED L. FAKE & CO.'S, 88 Washington-st.

REMOVAL—DR. MARY H. THOMPSON HAS changed her office to 338 West Washington-st. Office hours the same.

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO TAKE AWAY about 500 yards of building sand with some black dirt. Call 308 West Harrison-st., corner Gold.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO ATTEND to a branch house in St. Paul; business already established, and a splendid chance for a respectable man to get into a good wholesale business. Address M 26 Tribune office, for 10 days.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and tailor, with $1,000 or more, to take an interest in a clothing business (including hats, caps, furnishing goods, &c.), well established, and doing a good paying trade; a good opening to increase the business by adding more stock and merchant tailoring; in one of the best manufacturing towns in Illinois. For particulars address, giving references, B X, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000—BUSINESS well established; pays well; have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 127 South Clark-st., Room 35.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN salesman who can command $6,000 to $7,000 cash, with satisfactory testimonials, can obtain an excellent opportunity for a profitable and permanent business. Address confidentially in full S 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN a woolen mill; extraordinary inducement to a person of experience and some cash, or other capital. Address Box 47, P. O.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—$100 REWARD—ON LAST SUNDAY afternoon, Miss Ranghilde Nass either lost or was robbed, in Union Park, of a portmonnaie containing two notes, of $100 each, against Mr. John Seigelstad, one note of $100 against Mr. P. N. Kelberg, $303 in currency, prescriptions from Dr. Quine, three gold rings, and a W. D. street-car tickets. Payment of the notes has been stopped. The above reward will be given, and no questions asked, if the property is returned to 182 North Sangamon-st.

LOST—LEFT IN SOME SALOON ON THURSDAY evening, a new suit of clothes; a liberal reward paid by leaving same at STINSON'S corner State and Madison-sts.

LOST—A YOUNG SORREL MARE, WITH LEATHER halter on; was last seen on Chicago-av., west of Western-av. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 307 North Paulina, or 201 East Washington-st. J. G. SMYTH.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, with a strap on; answers to the name Fannie. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return the same to 82 River-st., corner South Water. HARMON, MESSER & CO.

MACHINERY.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines; saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCKS AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my brother, Charles W. Smith, who was in Chicago in August, 1872. Any person sending information will be liberally rewarded by addressing A. H. SMITH, care F. Smith & Co., 22 South Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN and trimmer. Address, with references and experience, Carrier No. 86, City.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the hardware trade. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A CASHIER; MUST BE A GOOD PENMAN, and come with good recommendations; no others need apply. Inquire at shoe store, 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD IN AN office as general clerk and assistant bookkeeper; must write well; state salary expected. Address M 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. APPLY IN PERSON this day. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., manufacturers of frames, mouldings, and mirrors, and jobbers of chromos, engravings, &c., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER, WHO CAN turn R. C. and Badger bed-posts, table-legs, etc. Apply at once, in person or by letter, to J. F. ATKINSON, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER IN THE Advocate Steam Printing-House and Blank Book Manufactory, Racine, Wis.; a married man preferred. Inquire of MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago Type Foundry, or address A. C. SANDFORD, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK BY THE DAY TO do calcimining and painting. Apply at 155 Fifth-av., Room 8.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPET LAYER; WAGES, $2.50 per day for a man that understands laying and fitting. Steady work for the right man. Apply at Boston Carpet-Cleaning Company, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD PAINTERS at 93 East Harrison-st., ready for work at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT THE Orient Hotel Hairdressing and Bathing Rooms.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—TINSMITH, BOOTMAKER, HARNESS-maker and blacksmith to start business at Highwood. Splendid opportunity. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 MEN HAT PRESSERS AND BLOCKERS. Young man called Thursday morning call again. Chicago Straw Works, 68 and 70 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER ON BLACK WALNUT mouldings. Inquire of C. BRACHVOGEL, 261 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ASSISTANT COOK IN RESTAURANT. 95 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse-girls, general housework, at MRS. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office, No. 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN TO TAKE care of horses and garden, and be useful generally on a suburban residence. Apply at 14 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—GERMAN BOY OF 17 TO DRIVE FOR a store; must have references. Apply between 5 and 6 this afternoon at barn 119 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, STEADY ACTIVE BOY, good penman, quick and correct at figures; good memory as bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Address in own hand-writing with references M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the West; $10 a day guaranteed. Samples free. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO 20 MILES into the country; man to work on farm, etc., woman to do washing, ironing, etc.; want those who fully understand such work, and without children preferred; place is on railroad, in healthy location; good house for them to occupy. Inquire of BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st.

WANTED—AT THE AVENUE HOUSE—TWO PORTERS for hotel corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; also colored waiters.

WANTED—WHITE WAITERS AT THE INTERNATIONAL Dining Rooms, 82 State-st.

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSERS TO SEND FOR circular, or call on me promptly from 8 to 9, 12 to 2, 5 to 6. JAMES P. SCOTT, 142 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTWORTHY MAN TO work round gentleman's place. Good wages given. Apply to WM. DESMOND, Florist, 755 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, GOOD PAY; ARTICLES new; sell at sight; work perfect, and wanted in every family. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING solicitor, one thoroughly acquainted in Chicago, for special work, at 119 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

WANTED—A STRONG, SMART YOUTH, 13 TO 15 years old, to tend bar. Apply to CHARLES H. SCANLON, 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a good paying legitimate business. Call and investigate. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHICAGO SALESMEN for Ohio, Wis., and Minn., to represent us in connection with their present business; our trade mostly established. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A WAITER AT SNOAD & KENDEL'S Restaurant. Apply at 160 East Washington-st.

WANTED—25 ACTIVE MEN, WITH $3 TO $5; steady work, big pay. Call to-day. Be ready to work Monday. 178 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—NINE FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITERS this day at OGDEN HOUSE, corner of Franklin and Washington-sts. References required.

WANTED—A PORTER, ONE FAMILIAR WITH packing glassware. 314 and 316 State-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family, (house cleaning done); a competent person can find a good place at 481 West Jackson-st.; references required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 84 Langley-st. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; A PERSON THAT can cook, wash, and iron, will receive good wages at 823 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, where there are four servants; must come well recommended from former employers; no ladies wanted. Apply to Mrs. WM. H. THOMPSON, 48 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, and one to do second work, at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WASHING DISHES AND kitchen work in a boarding-house, at 753 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 332 WEST WASHINGTON-st., a competent cook. Also a laundress.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN PRIVATE family: none but those who can give good reference need apply. 135 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SERVANT GIRL at 607 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WASHING, ironing, and chamber work of a family boarding. Apply at 965 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND IRONER immediately; good reference required. Apply this day, at 386 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, wages $4, at 1406 Wabash-av.; also, a young girl to take care of children.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK, PASTRY AND meat, for a strictly first-class boarding-house. Apply, with references, at Room 33, on third floor, Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a family of three; German or Swede preferred. Call at 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Norwegian, or Swede. Apply at 429 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 519 WEST MONROE-ST., A GERMAN or Norwegian girl, to do general housework; also, a girl about 14 or 15 years old, to take charge of baby.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. A German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Call after 11 o'clock at [illegible].

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a very small family. Apply [illegible] Warren-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl in private family. None but Swede or Norwegian need apply, with reference. 667 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—DANES, NORWEGIANS, SWEDES, and German girls for general housework; also 4 good cooks for private families, and 2 for boarding-houses. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Rice & Jackson's Block, Rooms 3 and 4.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO MACHINE GIRLS TO DO SEWING on fine pants. 326 West Chicago-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE A SLASHING TRADE AT PRESENT for horses of every grade and style, advise parties having any to sell to come in early, as we have plenty buyers that must have horses to-day, and will pay their real value. 261 and 263 State-st., BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES—JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc., sold at Eastern factory prices, at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND buggies; also, gents' driving wagons, at Garden City Carriage Works, 711 and 713 State-st.

FOR SALE—40 WORK AND DRIVING HORSES for sale cheap, at Omaha Stables, 167 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS carriages and buggies just received at Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: A NICE BUGGY-HORSE; sound and kind; not afraid of cars. Also a two-horse farm wagon, cheap, at 45 South Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE; KIND AND WELL-BROKEN to saddle and harness; phaeton top buggy, nearly new, with harness, for $350. Apply at 42 South Ada-st. in the afternoon.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale, cheap, a first-class pair of mules, 2,350 pounds, good workers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE for a gold watch, sewing-machine, nice ring, or cash. J. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—BRICK—100,000 GOOD MERCHANTABLE brick delivered on Fulton-st., near Union. Apply at 643 West Adams-st.

FOUND.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE. THE OWNER CAN have by calling at P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable, Twentieth and State-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORTER in hardware store; good city reference. Salary no object; willing to work. Address F E, 232 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; can come well recommended by former employers. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A GRADUATE of Philadelphia College Pharmacy, with references, desires a position; 5 years' retail experience; will go farther West. Address JEFFERSON, Briggs House, Canal and Madison-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A GOOD MANUFACTURING firm; have 8 years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier, where 300 men were employed; A 1 references. N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 8 YEARS' experience, a position as clerk or assistant bookkeeper; reference given. Address EMERSON, Briggs House, Canal and Madison-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as bookkeeper, clerk, or time-keeper, or to take charge of a coal or lime office; the best city reference given. Address for three days to J S, 57 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS a competent bookkeeper, wishes a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Address T 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN, have had some experience as dry goods salesman. Address X 99, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TINNER IN the country; will work at steady job for moderate wages. Address J R S, No. 117 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL tinsmith; good reference given, if required. Address THOMAS McGRATH, Morris, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAVIAN-German Intelligence Office—For first-class servant girls, in Chicago and the country, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses and private houses; don't fail to give us a call, and remember our number is 80 Milwaukee-av. Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS coachman; has good recommendations; is well posted in his business. Apply at 209 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family who thoroughly understands the care of horses and keeping carriages in order; also vegetable gardening; English descent. Address for two days T 90, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, EDUCATED and speaking English, desires a situation in an American family to make himself useful in the house, barn, garden, or otherwise; reference given. M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT boy; best city reference given. Address P F, 434 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A BOY OF GOOD education for his years—13—living with his parents, just from the East; in a mercantile house or commercial office. Address AUSTIN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT by a man 24 years of age; references; 7 years in one shoe house as packer and shipper; able and willing to work. Address V 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as collector, or in some business where he can have steady employment; best of reference given. Address E, 982 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIVATE family, to do general housework; the South Side preferred. Please call at 354 Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A FAMILY on the North Side to do sewing and second work. Apply at 151 Lincoln-av.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., COR. OF MAY—Alcove suite, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; also other furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE WHO CAN furnish the best of references. Apply at 238 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET-NURSE. APPLY at 440 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go to Europe with a family as dry-nurse or servant; speaks both languages well, and can furnish good recommendations. Please address MRS. C. S., grocery store at 137 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist, or to do any kind of writing; references given if required. Address M 12, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, on corner of two principal streets on the West Side, for sale. Good vessel trade. Address M 24, Tribune office.

A WELL-KNOWN BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-room on the West Side, doing a splendid business, will be sold cheap. Address T 55, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH FROM $1,000 TO $10,000 READY money, who wants to make money very fast, can learn of a chance by addressing, appointing interview, T 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID opportunity for any person wishing to go into the business. Reason for selling, wishing to retire from the business. For particulars call from 9 to 11 a. m., or 3 to 4 p. m., this week, at 220 East Van Buren-st.

BOOT AND SHOE, GROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER stores for sale. Really good openings. Call and investigate. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

COFFEE AND CHOP-HOUSE, NO. 181 LASALLE-st., near Monroe, for sale; doing a good business; cheap rent, and cheap price if sold to-day; owner going into the cigar business. Call at the place.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES—THE following rights to use the best carpet-beating and brushing machines ever invented: Aurora, Bloomington, Galesburg, Peoria, Quincy, and Springfield. Will sell very cheap. Apply to Boston Carpet Cleaning Company, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.; almost new, with engine and all necessary machinery; 32 vats, color, bate, and lime wheels; sufficient limes, soaks, pools, etc. Stuffing wheel and all conveniences for finishing. Everything in thorough repair. For particulars address PRINCETON TANNING CO., Princeton, Ill.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK, AND LOT 24X100, IN A good location, doing a cash business of $75 per day, for sale; cash required, $4,500. Apply to W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

GROCERY, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, with or without stock, of the store No. 1305 State-st., now occupied by P. GILLESPIE; possession May 15.

HOTEL ON PROMINENT THOROUGHFARE THAT pays from $600 to $800 per month for sale. Price, $8,000; half cash. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, WITH LEASE, doing a good cash business on the West Side. Apply at 120 Miller-st., near Taylor.

SALOON FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS; will be sold cheap for cash if applied for this week. 332½ South Clark-st.

THE ALPINE WOOLEN MILLS, FOR SALE, cheap; located at Council Hill Station, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles from Galena, now in full operation, both steam and water power; admirably adapted for making yarn, socks, and blankets, also cloths. Apply to JOHN E. CORWITH, Galena, Ill.

THE BEST BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH gents' furnishing goods and cigar store, with three and a half years' lease; established six years. For particulars address T 59, Tribune office.

TO DRUGGISTS—FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT drug stand, doing a splendid business, situated in a prosperous and growing city, 85 miles from Chicago. To a party with a capital of about $5,000 a rare opportunity is offered. For terms, reasons for selling, &c., apply to HANNA, BARRETT & CO., 8 and 10 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$200 WILL BUY A LARGE CASH BUSINESS, corner location. This is no every-day business chance. 233 West Lake-st.

$15,000 CAPITAL—STOCK OF STATIONERY for sale, with 6-year lease of fine room, low rent; fine jobbing trade established in connection with manufacture of blank books, &c., &c. Would be a good stand for retailing. Stock is staples in office stationery, bought in New York at jobbers' best discounts. About $12,000 will buy. Want business continued here that I may supply future wants at home. Capital of State, splendid business point, sales $18,000 last 6 months; rare opportunity to get good will of a good business for nothing. Reason for selling, too much business on hand. Address by mail or telegram. GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kansas.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE IN SUBURBAN TOWN, $10,000. [illegible] for residence in city worth about [illegible] property for good farm. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONG[illegible], Room 18, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY P[illegible] brick house in Jersey City, worth [illegible]—A FINE [illegible] WAIT, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED HOMESTEAD farm in Central Illinois, for choice Nebraska or Iowa land. Apply this morning, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS amounting to $40,000, for part cash and part real estate. J. ALSCHULER & CO., Room 26, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE 7-ACRE TRACT FOR good residence in good location, either West or North Side. Will pay some cash. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SOME DESIRABLE city business property to exchange for a farm or a residence. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH CANAL-st., near Harrison; will exchange for house and lot or good farm within 60 miles of Chicago; also some choice lots on State-st., to exchange for improved city property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 118 acres, one of 204 acres, and one of 225 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—HEWITT FLUTING, POLISHING, and band-iron combined. Flutes any length. Good county agencies open. Room 15, 179 East Madison.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Mack, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 169 East Quincy-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD goods, carpets, and general merchandise in large or small quantities. Address [illegible] Eighteenth-st.

FOREIGN.

Wild Panic on the Vienna Stock Exchange --Government Aid Invoked.

Rumored Recognition of the Carlists as Belligerents by the Spaniards.

Troubles with the Jesuits in Mexico.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 9.—Admiral Topete has been arrested.

Gen. Velarde says that many of the Carlists are surrendering, and he is about to order a levy en masse to crush the insurrection.

The bands of Carlists under Compo and Gamez have been defeated, and many of the insurgents, including their leaders, have been killed.

The misunderstanding between Velarde and Minister of War Nuvila has been adjusted.

LONDON, May 9.—It is reported that the Spanish Minister to Great Britain made a demand on Earl Granville for the prosecution of the London Carlist Committee, which is soliciting funds to aid the cause of Don Carlos.

A dispatch from Lisbon says a number of Carlists took passage in the steamer which sailed from there for Liverpool to-day.

MADRID, May 9.—The Carlists claim a victory for their chief, Dorregaray, in Navarre, and assert that they took two commissioned officers prisoners, including a Colonel, and captured a piece of artillery, but these pretensions are discredited by the official dispatch of yesterday, announcing the defeat and rout of Dorregaray, which is of later date than the Carlist dispatches.

Gen. Nouvilas goes to Navarre. In the meantime, Senor Figueras will act as Minister of War.

The United States steamer Shenandoah arrived at Port Mahon on Wednesday. Her commander has asked permission of the military authorities to land and drill part of his crew at the arsenal

BAYONNE, May 9.—It is said that traffic will soon be resumed on the Northern Railway in Spain, there being a tacit agreement between the Government and Carlists to respect the neutrality of railways, and permit the running of trains so long as they do not bear troops or materials of war.

New York Herald Special.

MADRID, May 9.—In the recent battle with Darregary, near Estella, Navarre, the Government troops were totally routed. They lost 200 killed, many prisoners, small arms, and one cannon. Col. Nouvarra, the commander, is among the prisoners.

The Government army in Biscay is in a state of mutiny in consequence of not having received heir pay.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 9.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, the question of official interference in elections was fully ventilated. The case in point was the interference of the Post-Office Inspector with Postmasters, threatening them with dismissal if voting against the Government candidates at the last election.

The House fixed the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors at $10,000 per annum,—an increase of $2,000 over former years. The Judges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick receive $5,000, and in British Columbia $6,000 per annum. The Speakers of the Senate and Commons, $4,000 each; members of the Senate and Commons, $10 per day. An increase is to be made in the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown and in the civil service.

A bill passed incorporating the Canada Atlantic Cable Company.

Certain militia irregularities at Quebec are receiving the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee. The Government has promised full and searching inquiry into the Chicoutimi militia scandals also, before the Committee leaves. The impression is that political exigencies have prevailed over military discipline.

A stipulation urged by the Prince Edward Island deputation is representation in the Cabinet. A New Brunswick "better terms" delegation is here.

Eight thousand three hundred and forty emigrants settled in Canada between Jan. 1 and May 1.

TORONTO, May 9.—The same public opinion that forced a public rather than a secret inquiry by the Pacific Railway Committee, indicates guiltiness on the part of the accused. A collision between Sir John MacDonald and the majority of the Committee is obvious and unconcealed. The *Globe* charges that the Chairman of that Committee owes his seat in Parliament to the same government corruption which caused the investigation over which he presides. The Government is fast losing the prestige gained by the frank manner in which they offered to submit to the investigation, and now convey the impression that the case is not strong enough on its merits to dispense with technicalities. The last stay of proceedings is looked upon as a guilty man's card.

The Montreal *Witness*, hitherto supporting the Government's policy on the Pacific Railway, now comes out strongly against its action in staving off the investigation.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 7.—The insurgents attacked the town of Zueayhama, but were repulsed by the Spanish troops.

Spanish troops attacked the entrenched camp of the rebels at Najaro Grande, and, aided by artillery, dislodged the insurgents. The Spanish commander reports a loss of 4 killed and 16 wounded, and says the insurgents lost 16 killed and many wounded, who were carried to the woods.

A Spanish steamer arrived here with 400 Carlist prisoners, who come to reinforce the Spanish army in the field.

HAVANA, May 8.—Gen. Benegassi is dead.

A boat from the English gunboat Fly received Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, and carried him to the steamer Corsica, which left this evening for England. Bidwell is in charge of the English detectives. His wife is a passenger on the Corsica. It is reported Bidwell will turn State's evidence on his arrival in England.

The officers and crew of the steamer Moro Castle testified before the Spanish authorities in the case of Wilson, the New York thief, who tried to rob the English detectives on board the steamer Moro Castle, on the voyage from New York to this port. Wilson will probably be liberated soon, and banished.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, to-day, says O'Kelley arrived there yesterday, and was placed in the Morro Fort. His trial will be conducted there.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.—There was a wild panic on the Bourse, caused by the failure of a house, which threw a large amount of loans on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible. Speculators have petitioned the Government to order a suspension of transactions for several days, and adopt measures of relief. During the height of the panic Rothschild and Schey were publicly insulted on the Bourse.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition since the opening has been from 12,000 to 16,000 daily.

LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna, states that a serious difference has arisen between the Archduke Charles Louis, the patron, and Baron Schwartz, Superintendent of the Exhibition, in consequence of the backwardness of arrangements. The Emperor siding with the Baron, the Archduke Charles has taken umbrage and left Vienna.

ITALY.

ROME, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a speech in favor of the bill abolishing religious corporations. He said Italy was not compelled to preserve the obligations of "Mortmain" by which these bodies existed, but at the same time should leave the Generals of religious orders the means of keeping up their communications with the Catholic world. Italy, in abolishing the temporal power, had contributed to the progress of the century, but she must refrain from attacking spiritual power.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3.—The police have been ordered to prohibit the Jesuits from living in societies in Ajaca. Several Jesuits preached disobedience to the laws and the Constitution, and their arrest was ordered, but, being advised of the movement, they fled.

The Catholic Society in the Capital presented Senor Vigel, editor of the *Siglo*, with a medal bearing the effigy of the Pope, for writing an article in defense of the Jesuits.

The Government candidate for President and Secretary of Congress will probably be elected.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Revised List of Pall-Bearers--Dispatches of Condolence--Preparations for the Funeral--Eulogies Pronounced on the Deceased Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The house of Mr. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street, where Chief Justice Chase died, was visited to-day by very many of the former friends of the latter. The body has not yet been prepared for burial, and none but relatives are allowed to view it.

Many dispatches were received this morning from all parts of the country, filled with expressions of respect to the memory of the departed jurist. Word has also been received from President Grant expressing his desire to be present at the funeral.

The body will be placed in an elegant rosewood coffin, with heavy silver mouldings, and three handles of the same metal on each side. There will also be silver handles at the head and foot. The inscription on the plate is engraved in plain script, and reads as follows:

S. P. Chase, Chief Justice; born Jan. 13, 1808; died May 7, 1873.

A broken column, formed of tea-roses, camellias, and other choice flowers, around which myrtle, ivy, and laurel are twined, the whole resting on a bed of fragrant exotics and laurel leaves, was sent to the house this morning, and, with other floral gifts, will be placed beside the coffin.

The following is a complete list of the gentlemen who have been invited and have consented to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Chief Justice Chase: Secretary Hamilton Fish, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Whitelaw Reid, Charles O'Conor, Gerrit Smith, William F. Havemeyer, Gideon Welles, William Cullen Bryant, William M. Evarts, Irwin McDowell, Hiram Barney, and John J. Cisco.

Dr. Perry says that the first cause of Judge Chase's death was the rupture of one of the cerebral arteries from a violent rush of blood, burrowing as it were through the texture and substance of the brain. Paralysis of the left side followed. During the last twelve hours of his life there was no evidence of vitality except labored breathing. Dr. Perry said, from all he could learn, Mr. Chase was quietly sleeping when the blood-vessel burst and flooded the brain. The patient had slight convulsions during the day, but they gradually grew more feeble. Dr. Metcalf said the brain was terribly bruised by the bursting of the blood-vessel. The immediate cause of death was compression of the brain. Dr. Clark, after describing the Judge's condition when he first saw him after the attack, said he suffered no pain and died an easy death.

The Treasury Department and office of the Attorney-General are to-day drapped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice.

The following telegram has been received from President Grant:

> Your dispatch announcing the death of Hon. Chief Justice Chase is received. His family and the nation have my condolence in mourning the loss of a distinguished and faithful public officer.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, also telegraphed his most sincere condolence to the family of his highly-valued friend.

Senator Sumner was invited to act as pall-bearer, but his precarious health made it necessary for him to decline.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions expressive of the loss to the country by the death of Chief Justice Chase, and appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

The Mayor has requested flags to be displayed at half-mast throughout the city by the shipping on Saturday.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A meeting of the citizens of Ohio was called to take action in regard to the death of Chief Justice Chase. The following were among those present: Whitelaw Reid, Xenia, O., editor of the New York *Tribune*; S. S. Cox, Columbus; H. L. Burnett, Cincinnati; Dr. Fuller Walker, Cleveland; Dr. J. S. Bangs, Cincinnati; Geo. R. Blanchard, Cincinnati; R. E. Parsons, Cleveland; Rev. Emanuel M. Schultz, Delaware, O.; Wm. J. F. Findley, Xenia, O.; W. Shillitto, Cincinnati, O.; Rufus F. Andrews, Medina, O.; Chas. F. Still, Springfield, O.; R. B. Treat, Cincinnati; Theodore L. Houston, Springfield, O.; Emerson Opdyke, Warren, O.; Root, Sherrard, Steubenville; Wm. H. Warden, Cincinnati; C. G. McGuire, Cincinnati; Jas. C. Woodruff, Cincinnati; E. G. Squire, Chillicothe; W. H. Ladd, Gen. McCook, Mr. Watterson, Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

S. S. Cox was called to the Chair, and R. E. Parsons and H. L. Burnett were appointed Vice-Presidents. Whitelaw Reid was chosen Secretary.

S. S. Cox opened the meeting by saying: We have met here as citizens, or rather residents, of Ohio. Our common grief is the cause of our assembling. I have often been called on to speak of the death of public men, but this death of our leading Ohio statesman touches us all, and goes home to the heart of every Ohio man. He said there were few present who so well remembered Mr. Chase as the speaker. Mr. Cox reviewed briefly the career of Chief Justice Chase, as a lawyer in Ohio; spoke of his gentleness towards his political opponents. He was an honest magistrate and a pure jurist, and it is fitting that the citizens of Ohio should meet here and take fitting action in regard to his death. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

W. H. Ladd, a member of the Convention which, in 1855, nominated Mr. Chase for Governor, spoke eulogistically of Chase's candor and simplicity of character.

Whitelaw Reid read resolutions eulogistic of Chief Justice Chase, ending with a resolution that the citizens and former residents of Ohio here present attend the funeral in a body.

H. L. Burnett, of Cincinnati, spoke eloquently of his recollections of Chief Justice Chase, of his personal magnetism, and grasp and breadth of thought, and the degree of culture about the man, that inspired admiration and reverence. Such men exalt a nation. He was the most perfect type of a noble and great life that this generation has produced. The estimation of history will probably give Mr. Chase a first place among the great men who made a part of the history of our civil war.

R. E. Parsons, besides referring to Mr. Chase's greatness as a public man, referred especially to the deep religious principle which actuated him throughout his whole life. Mr. Parsons thought Mr. Chase was the greatest statesman of the generation with the exception of Daniel Webster, and Mr. Chase was not intellectually inferior to him.

Gen. McCook and Rufus Andrews made brief eulogistic remarks.

Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, said he knew Mr. Chase all his life. There is one circumstance illustrative of his character to which I would call attention. Mr. Chase belonged early in life to the Liberty party, which I regard as being at the time the party of intelligence. I think Mr. Chase's was the broadest and strongest mind which that party produced. When the question of the reconstruction of Southern States came up for consideration, Mr. Chase urged the granting of universal suffrage for the South, believing that if both Rebels and blacks were allowed to vote, Jefferson Davis would have few supporters. Mr. Chase wished to see the country restored on that principle of republicanism.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a memorial on the death of Chief Justice Chase, recognizing his unity of purpose; the earnest maintenance of his principles; his clear intellect, force of character, and strength of will; his unexcelled influence in molding the destiny of the State, and his important relation to the revolution, declaring that the motive of his action was his deep love of justice to all men and his hatred of wrong, which made him the eloquent and fearless champion of the rights of the down-trodden; that in the hour of victory he was the counselor of amnesty and pardon; that his management of the national finances was a success, and that as an advocate, jurist, and statesman, and a man of intellectual power he left not his equal behind. The memorial was ordered spread on the journals of the chamber, and a copy is to be forwarded to his family.

BROOKLYN, May 9.—The Common Council has appointed a committee to represent the city at the funeral of Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Robeson has directed the War and Navy Departments to be closed to-morrow, in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice.

Gen. Sherman will leave this evening to attend the funeral. On account of the absence of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman, Secretary Robeson will be unable to attend.

A meeting of prominent citizens of this district was held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, to testify their respect for the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase. Gov. Cook presided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The body of the late Chief Justice will be brought here on Saturday night, and will lie in state in the Supreme Court Chamber on Sunday, where the public will have opportunity to view the remains between the hours of 10 and 5. The body will be placed on the catafalque upon which were laid the remains of Mr. Lincoln. Several officers of the Supreme Court left here in company with other officials to attend the funeral exercises in New York to-morrow.

The following executive order has been issued:

> The President announces, with deep regret, the death of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, who closed a life of long public service, in the City of New York, on the 7th instant, having filled the offices of Senator of the United States, Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and crowning a long career in the exalted position of Chief Justice of the United States. The President directs that the public offices in Washington be closed on Saturday, the 10th instant, and the day of his funeral, and that they be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that flags be displayed at half-mast from the public buildings and forts, and on national vessels on the day of the funeral, in honor of the memory of the illustrious dead. By order of the President.
>
> HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
>
> WASHINGTON, May 9, 1873.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Bar of Massachusetts met to-day, and appointed a committee to prepare resolutions concerning the death of the Chief Justice; also a committee to attend the funeral.

In Portland, Me., the United States Courts were adjourned after testimony was borne to the exalted character of the deceased.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The memory of Chief Justice Chase was honored to-day in the Assembly by the adoption of appropriate resolutions and the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Court of Appeal passed appropriate resolutions in respect to Chief Justice Chase and adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The bench and bar of this city held a meeting to-day in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, presided. Reverdy Johnson paid an eloquent tribute to the character and public services of the deceased, as the worthy and honored successor of John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. During his speech, Mr. Johnson reviewed the opinions of the Chief Justice in some of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, which will be spread upon the records of the courts of the city, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral of the Late Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ Church in this city, to-day, commencing at 11 o'clock.

The body was borne from St. Paul's Church, where it had laid during the morning, to Christ Church. Ten clergymen and sixteen laymen acted as pall-bearers.

The order of the procession was:

The Standing Committee of the diocese; clergy of the Episcopal Church; clergy of the churches; Trustees and Faculty of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary; members of several convocations; the vestry of Calvary Church, Clifton; vestries of other churches; citizens and strangers.

At the door the Bishops, consisting of Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, Bishop Bedell, Bishop Lee, from Delaware, and three Bishops from Canada, met the corpse, and repeated the passages beginning, "I am the Ressurection and the Life," "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out of it." The anthem, from Psalms xxx. and xc. was read responsively, all standing, after which the Gloria Patri was sung. The lesson, from First Corinthians, the 15th chapter and 20th verse, was then read by Bishop Lee, followed by the hymn, "Just as I am." Sentences were then read, among which were, "In the midst of life we are in death." Dr. Burr, of Porsmouth, the oldest presbyter, then read: "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground, looking for the general resurrection in the last day and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Then was sung: "I heard a voice from Heaven;" after which Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and Bishop Bedell pronounced a benediction.

The services were closed at 12 o'clock.

The body was followed by a large procession of carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery.

The clergy of the city of other denominations nearly all attended. A large number of the Judges of the Courts were also present. The entire services were exceedingly impressive.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, to-night, at Christ Church, preached the funeral sermon of the late Bishop McIlvaine, taking as a text the 13th chapter of Hebrews, 7th and 8th verses.

NEBRASKA.

Alleged Incendiarism--State Press Association--Bank Organized--Victims of Monte.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—The Tichnour House, of this city, caught fire last evening in two places, under circumstances that lead to suspicion of attempted arson. The flames were speedily subdued by timely discovery, and the affair is to be investigated.

The Nebraska and Kansas State Press Association will be here on the 21st inst. Gov. Furnas will deliver the address. Mr. Clark, of the Kansas *Magazine*, will read a poem. A great time is expected.

The heaviest bank in the State was organized here to-day; capital, $150,000. John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska City, is President, and George P. Eaton, Cashier.

A man named William Delacey, beat out of $1,200 by monte men in Omaha some weeks since, has commenced a suit against Canada Bill, and other parties, for conspiracy. There is a good prospect that he will make it hot for them. Times have been lively for the three-card monte men in Omaha recently.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Cotton Exchange to-day resolved to encourage the laying of an additional ocean cable, and to take the stock of a new company.

Edward C. B. Garcia, Consul-General of Uruguay, was arrested to-day on the charge of defrauding a ship-building firm at Boston out of $11,000.

John Murphy is the name of the burglar who was shot dead in Newtown, L. I., a few days since, while attempting a robbery. He came to this city from Chicago, and was well known in the Western and Southern States.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League was held to-day in this city. Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the Chair. Only routine business was transacted, and Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

It is now said the Judges of the Supreme Court in general term, who denied Stokes' motion for a new trial, will not resentence him, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, to which the case will next be taken.

At the annual meeting of the National Temperance Society, held here to-day, Wm. E. Dodge was elected President, and J. N. Stearns Corresponding and Recording Secretary. The receipts for the past year were $53,982, and expenses $53,842. Resolutions were adopted appealing to Congress to appoint a Commission to inquire into the liquor traffic throughout the country, and to pass a general law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States.

Application for letters of administration of the estate of Charles M Barras, author of the "Black Crook," was made to-day, but opposed by the counsel for Hiram D. Barras, brother of the deceased, who is on his way from San Francisco. An adjournment of ten days was granted. Alfred M., John M., and Washington M. Barras are also claimants to the estate.

The funeral of James E. Hayes took place this afternoon at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church. A number of theatrical people attended.

Cattle Thieves on the Mexican Border.

BROWNSVILLE, May 9.—Yesterday morning a party of about 20 men, armed with Winchester rifles, drove a large lot of stolen cattle across the Rio Grande into Mexico, fifteen miles below this city. While the animals were fording the river, a farmer near by went to see what was going on, when one of the thieves leveled his gun at him and ordered him back to his home. A messenger was dispatched to Fort Brown, and a party of cavalry started in pursuit, reaching the crossing an hour after the last of the cattle had crossed into Mexico. The cavalry in this instance used every effort to overtake the thieves, but without success.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 9.—A deaf and dumb Polish woman, about 30 years old, while walking along the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near the round house in Peru, this afternoon, stepped upon the track only a short distance ahead of an advancing switch-engine. The engineer saw her, and, not being aware of her condition, supposed she would hear the whistle and bell and keep out of danger, but, to his surprise, she stepped upon the track too late for him to stop the engine before striking her. Both bones of her left leg, below the knee, were fractured, her head severely cut, and her whole person badly bruised, but it is thought she will survive her injuries.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Wm. Nye, Car Inspector of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, was killed yesterday by being crushed between two freight cars.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—Two cars of a freight train on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad were thrown from the track at Tolles Station, near Waterbury this afternoon, and Conductor George F. Bradley, and Roadmaster A. M. Butts, were killed. P. White, Assistant Roadmaster, was badly hurt.

LOUISIANA.

No Further Outbreak--Movements of Soldiers and Metropolitans.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure transportation. No Metropolitans are in the town. Everything is quiet as far up as Centreville.

FRANKLIN, La., May 9.—Forty-three mounted Metropolitans, commanded by Mike Cooney, passed here at 9 o'clock this morning unmolested. Nothing now prevents their forming a juncture with those at Martinsville.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Marshal Packard telegraphs from New Orleans to Atty.-Gen. Williams that, having warrants for the arrest of De Blanche and ten other leaders of the insurrectionary organizations, he called upon Gen. Emery, who furnished a military force of two officers and forty men to make arrests. This force arrived at Brashear City, by rail, but could not proceed at once to St. Martin's for want of transportation by water. Their arrival there will, he believes, end the contest.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says Col. DeBlanche has abandoned his camp at Fousnels, and mysteriously disappeared, to the great consternation of Badger, who has mounted all the men he could, and stationed detachments in different portions of the surrounding country.

Forty-nine mounted Metropolitans via Franklin are expected here to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, under Capt. Bradford, left this evening for Brashear to join the other troops there awaiting transportation to St. Martin. Gen. Smith will command the expedition.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 9.—One hundred and seventy United States troops, Gen. Smith commanding, left by steamer, at 11 p. m., for St. Martinsville. All quiet.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

MONROE, La., May 9.—The Ouchita *Telegraph* has the following: At a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Club Room saloon, on Dixiard street. The building being a wooden one, the whole house was soon in flames, and the fire, fanned by the breeze, advanced down and across the street, destroying, in its route, fourteen buildings. The loss foots up $150,000; insurance, $86,000. H. Kinderman, loss $22,000; insurance, $14,000. S. Marx, loss $17,000; insurance, $10,000. J. Bernhardt, loss $22,000, insurance, $16,000; J. Baer, loss $13,000, insurance $5,000; R. Nelson, loss $6,000, insurance $3,900; F. Endorn, loss $7,500, insurance $500; A. Byers, loss $5,500, insurance $2,000; Mr. Solomon, loss $10,000, no insurance; Gross Bross, loss $2,600, insurance $15,500; F. W. Michaux, loss $10,000; insurance, $8,000; Sander & Abey, loss, $3,500; insured, $1,200; Y. King, loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,800; Charles Dunn, loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000; M. McKenna, loss, $200; insurance, $060; H. Petzald, loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,600.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—On Wednesday night, the tannery of Simon Smith, at Holland, Mich., was burned, with all its contents. The loss is nearly $20,000, with slight insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The clothing establishment of F. C. Evans, on East Water street, was damaged this morning to the extent of $10,000 by smoke. The fire was extinguished before any material damage was done to the building.

THE DOCTORS.

Closing Scenes in the American Medical Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The American Medical Association met again this morning and completed the labor of this session.

A resolution was adopted, appointing W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Iowa, a committee to report upon the treatment of injuries from railroad accidents.

Dr. J. A. Alexander, of Rockingham County, Va., was added to the list of delegates abroad.

Dr. Horner, United States Navy, introduced a resolution declaring that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and that when it is prescribed medicinally it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility. The resolution further declares that alcoholic liquors, as a beverage, are productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease; that it entails a diseased appetite, and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and country. Referred to the Committee on the State of Medicine and Hygiene.

After the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, and a brief speech of acknowledgment by President Logan, the Association adjourned sine die

DIXON.

The Lee County Supervisors Refuse to Vote Aid to Rebuild the Bridge--The Coorner's Verdict Still Withheld.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 9.—The Supervisors of Lee County, who were convened to-day, by a special call to aid our stricken community, refused, by a small majority, to vote any aid whatever to rebuild the bridge. This action is strongly condemned by our citizens.

The Coroner's inquest has not rendered its verdict.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of "Don Giovanni" was given at McVicker's last night, with the following cast: *Zerlina*, Mme. Lucca; *Donna Anna*, Miss Kellogg; *Donna Elvira*, Miss Scofield; *Don Ottavio*, Signor Vizzani; *Don Giovanni*, Moriami; *Massetto*, Ronconi; *Leporello*, Jamet. The house was crowded. It is somewhat surprising that, with the present popular musical taste, "Don Giovanni," in which the story and the music are so singularly at variance, should always attract such large audiences. It seldom fails to draw a house full of people, whether on account of the large German element, or as the result of a mere tradition, and last night was no exception. The performance, as a whole, was not so even and satisfactory as the other performances of the season. There were many weak places, orchestral and choral, and the famous *trios* that run through the opera were but indifferently sung. The score of "Don Giovanni" is a trying one, and the distribution of the music among the various characters is such as to require more first-class artistes than our traveling opera-troupes usually command. Miss Scofield was not equal to the part of *Donna Elvira*, but was more sinned against than sinning, as she should not have been put forward to it. There were many features, however, that went far toward redeeming the performance, and the opera was, perhaps, given as well as usual.

Mme. Lucca's *Zerlina* is an exquisite little gem of acting and singing, what there is of it. It is unfortunate for those who have heard Lucca but once to have heard her then in "Don Giovanni," for her part is not prominent enough to give anything like a just estimate of her powers. It is pleasant, gleeful, arch, and pretty,—her characterization of the lively little peasant girl, and her singing in "Batti, Batti," "Vedrai Carino," and the duo of "La ci Darem" was a treat so fully appreciated that the audience demanded repetitions. Her rich voice, too, saved the sextette of the second act, and one or two other concerted pieces, that would otherwise have fallen flatly on the ear. Mme. Lucca and Ronconi gave some refreshing scenes in comedy acting, which were all the more cheerful because good acting is so rare on the lyric stage. It is something little less than wonderful to see Ronconi, whose age is variously estimated between three-score and three-score-and-ten, take the character of *Massetto* with so much spirit. Of course, he has no voice left to speak of, but he has those rare reminiscences of art that enable him to make the most of the few tones that remain and deter him from protruding his voice upon the scene, except when it is actually necessary. Miss Kellogg took the dismal part of *Donna Anna*, and rendered it more dismal than ever by her passionless and spiritless action. She achieved a very decided triumph in the singing of the latter aria,—which is seldom given with the opera, partly on account of its difficulty, and partly because of the lack of interest attached to it. The song offered an excellent opportunity for the display of Miss Kellogg's execution, which is certainly delightful, and her friends took advantage of the occasion to call her before the curtain several times. If the lady's friends would show their admiration more substantially by giving her larger audiences when she sings alone, it is likely that the display would be more acceptable than the boisterous but unprofitable applause. Signor Moriami makes a good "Don Giovanni" (not morally, of course), and carries the exaggerated villainy and rather tedious score through the evening very acceptably. Signor Vizzani sang "Il mio Tesoro" with a good deal of spirit, and there is not much else for the lackadaisical and poor-spirited *Don Ottavio* to do. M. Jamet's *Leporello* was an active and rather brilliant impersonation, and his fine voice and splendid style did good service.

The season closes this afternoon with the performance of the charming opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment," which will show Mme. Lucca at her best in comic acting and singing. The opera is a good one in which to see the lady, as she is on the stage constantly. She will introduce a German and an English song in addition to the regular music. It is rumored, too, that the afternoon will be made all the more interesting on account of a presentation to Mme. Lucca, as a testimonial of the full appreciation in this city of her charms as an artiste.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

Trial of David H. Drake and John M. Cassiday for the Murder of Mary Easter, a Girl 11 Years Old.

Charleston, Ill. (May 8), Correspondence St. Louis Democrat.

In order to an understanding of the case, and to show on what grounds the terrible crime was charged on these parties, it will be necessary to give a statement of what was preliminary to it.

Five miles south of Mattoon there lived, up to the 4th of March last, an old lady by the name of Nancy Langston. Some years ago her husband, Nathan Langston, died, leaving her with two sons, John and William. John was idiotic, and died a few years ago, leaving the old lady and William sole owners of a beautiful 120-acre farm, in a very thickly-settled neighborhood. William—Bill, as he was usually called—is shown to have been kind and obedient to his mother. When he became a man, he proved to be a fellow of very ordinary intellect, harmless and kind as a child. There was living in this immediate neighborhood one John M. Cassiday, who had—at the time the foundation of all the troubles began—a wife's sister visiting him, from Ohio, by the name of Miss Frank Drake. Through Cassiday's influence, Frank Drake and William Langston were married, soon after which trouble began in the family, between Frank and the old lady.

One year ago last December old Mrs. Langston was brought before the court in this city, charged with insanity, at the instance of William and Cassidy, who prayed the court to appoint a conservator for the old lady's property. On that trial it was shown that an attempt had been made to poison her through her flour and the water in her well. A sack was drawn from her well containing green coffee and a box of extract of lye. Suspicion rested on Frank Langston and Cassiday, who were shown to be on most intimate terms. The old lady was discharged, all going back to their homes in the southwestern part of the county, where they have lived about as before, until March 4, 1873, the old lady living in a house alone, not far from where William lived. On Tuesday night, March 4, the old lady and a neighbor's little girl, who was staying with her, were foully murdered, while in bed, by having their throat cut. Detectives were put to work by the outraged community, who soon fastened suspicion on William Langston, Frank Langston, David Drake, a second cousin, and John M. Cassiday. They were arrested, thrown into prison, where they now are under separate indictments, Cassiday and Drake being tried for the murder of the little girl.

Tuesday, May 6, the case was called, Judge James Steel presiding. On the part of the prosecution are State's Attorney James Craig, assisted by Col. O. B. Ficlin and Messrs. Wiley and Parker; for the defense, Horace S. Clark, Esq.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the prisoners were brought in, Cassiday walking upright, as a man would who feels conscious of his innocence, followed by Drake, who came hobbling up the aisle as if his feet had never been together.

John M. Cassiday appeared scrupulously dressed in a snuff-brown frock coat, hair of light auburn color, neatly combed, sandy chin-whiskers, being about 5 feet 11 inches high, in appearance about 36 years of age, not looking like the criminal the crime charged would make him. David H. Drake is a man of more than 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, rather heavy-set, dark, shaggy hair, short chin-whiskers, large gray eyes, the whites of which, largely predominating, gives the appearance of a bold stare when he looks you in the face—upon the whole, looking like one competent to perform this, one of the most atrocious murders recorded in modern times. The first two days were largely consumed in impaneling a jury. Fifty-seven witnesses were called by the prosecution and twenty by the defense.

The line of defense was the usual plea of alibi, as to Drake. The friends of law and order have serious fears that should an alibi be proven, Drake will be handled by a force which has very little regard for technicalities and sometimes not much for innocence. Yet it is hoped this community may not again fall under the disgrace of hanging by mob.

A Leading Boston Clergyman's Opinion of Gen. Butler.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The following card appears in the *Courier-Journal*, this morning, from the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Mass.:

"A little paragraph has been going the rounds saying I have proposed Gen. B. F. Butler as Governor of Massachusetts. I have only referred to him once, and that was in a sermon preached in Boston on Fast Day, on 'The Humiliation of Massachusetts,' in which I spoke of the disgrace which had come upon Massachusetts from her treatment of Charles Sumner, the connection of her members with the Credit Mobilier scandal, and their complicity with the salary grab. I then added that it was understood that a member from Massachusetts, who headed the foray on the Treasury, had announced his intention of being the next Governor of Massachusetts. If he succeeded in this, I said, I hoped he would not omit the word *humiliation* in his proclamation, for certainly Massachusetts would never be more humiliated than by such an event. If Gen. Butler and his friends regard this as a nomination they are welcome to it."

A Little Girl Murdered by a Boy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—In the town of Locke, Cayuga County, on Saturday last, a German boy named Charles Eggler, aged 18, murdered a little orphan girl aged 13, living in the family of Abram Westcott. The boy had been brought from New York a short time ago to work on Mr. Westcott's farm, and he became much annoyed at being ridiculed by the little girl on account of his broken English. On Saturday, during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Westcott from home, the boy assaulted and killed the girl with a knife, cutting her terribly. He then ran away, but was captured near Ithica, where he is now in jail. It is supposed that he committed the murder out of revenge for being made sport of.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	43,371
Same week last year	17,665
Total receipts to date	3,201,907
Same date last year	2,616,823
Exports for the week	47,403
Same week last year	15,494
Total exports to date	2,144,903
Same date last year	1,774,711
Stock at all United States ports	412,998
Same time last year	259,688
Stock at all interior towns	79,798
Same time last year	38,124
Stock at Liverpool	781,000
Same time last year	912,680
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	200,000
Same time last year	147,000

The Late Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Gen. Sherman received the following dispatch last night:

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 8.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Mrs. Canby is very feeble, and has not yet left her room. She will leave on the next steamer for San Francisco, with Capt. Hawkins and Gen. Canby's remains. The remains will be interred at Indianapolis. Mrs. Canby will then go with Capt. Hawkins to Detroit. (Signed) R. SAXTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The remains of Gen. Canby started from Portland on to-night's steamer. His widow is coming also.

The Beede Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 9.—The Beede murder trial seems as far from being finished as ever. A true record of the previous trial in DeKalb County was obtained yesterday, and the case was called this morning. Mr. Wakeman, counsel for the defense, put in a plea in bar, on the ground of a previous trial, conviction, and sentence. This was overruled by Judge Brown. A motion for continuance was then presented, the counsel for the prisoner claiming that an important witness was absent. The attorneys argued on this point until noon, when the court adjourned until 2 p. m. The plea was then withdrawn, and the impaneling of a jury was commenced. After some time eight jurors were selected, when, on looking over the papers, it was discovered that the previous indictment had not been brought from McHenry County, and consequently no action could be taken on the case. The blame seems to lie on the Clerk of the McHenry County Court, who failed to furnish this necessary document. Unless the indictment is soon forthcoming, Judge Brown threatens to discharge the prisoner.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Iowa State Eclectic Medical Society meets in Des Moines on the 18th inst. The Homeopathic Society meets there on the 15th.

Chas. Reink, a merchant of Ackley, Iowa, has absconded, leaving a family and debts. He carried away $5,000.

Judgment has been given for $2,000 against Phillip Werth, of Blackhawk County, Iowa, for failure to box the tumbling-rod of a threshing-machine.

John McNamara, of San Francisco, for killing Henry Wedde, was convicted of manslaughter. Mrs. McNamara and Richard Jackson, co-defendants, were acquitted.

At Independence, Iowa, six suits, five for $5,000 each, and one for $8,000, have been instituted against saloon-keepers by the wives of dissipated husbands, who have been driven to this extreme by persecution and the actions of their drunken husbands.

At Temple Hill, Jackson County, Iowa, on Thursday, a man named Callahan went to a stable to feed and water his horse, a young stallion, when the animal knocked him down, trampling him under feet and tearing his flesh shockingly with his teeth. His death must have been instantaneous.

The body of an unknown man was found on Thursday in Waverly street, Cleveland. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by heart disease. The man was apparently a German, about 40 years old, wearing a mustache and long chin whiskers. He was dressed in gray pantaloons and a drab coat. In his handkerchief "W. P." was embroidered with red thread, and the letters "W. M." in the bottom of his flannel undershirt.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At a meeting of the Panama Railroad to-day, the resignations of Edwards, Pierrepont, C. S. Hotchkiss, I. S. Stockwell, and G. G. Haven were accepted. The Board of Directors was reconstructed as follows: W. B. Leonard, T. W. Park, H. H. Baxter, Geo. M. Pullman, Geo. S. Scott, A. B. Stockwell, T. B. Musgrave, H. W. Gray, J. M. Burke, A. Masterson, S. L. M. Barlow, S. J. Harriet, and F. W. G. Bellows. Mr. A. B. Stockwell continues in the Presidency.

Press Excursion.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—The Illinois Legislature Press Association excursionists arrived here this morning by the Kansas Pacific Road, and were received by Gov. Egbert, and other prominent citizens, who escorted them about the city and vicinity. The party are all in the best of health and spirits, and are enthusiastic over the magnificent scenery, mountain air, buffalo-shooting, etc. They visit the mines and mineral springs, returning here in a few days.

Indians for Vienna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—Sixteen Indians, in charge of E. E. Barnum, agent for P. T. Barnum, arrived here to-day. They are bound for Vienna, and represent the Kaws, Comanches, and Cheyennes. Others are coming from other tribes.

Central Methodist University.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The Locating Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed from four States to choose a site for the Central Methodist University, with half a million endowment, have located it at Knoxville.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The Assembly passed a resolution appropriating $3,000 for a full-length portrait of Abraham Lincoln, to be placed in the Governor's room of the Capitol.

Trying to Cheat the Gallows.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 9.—Lusignam, the murderer, refuses to take food, and is trying to starve himself to death before Thursday next, the day of his execution.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Steamships Cuba and Olympia, from New York, and Olympus, from Boston, arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived—Steamer Arragon, from Bristol, and New York, from Bremen.

Suicides.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A man whose name is supposed to be Paul Erch committed suicide this morning by jumping into the river from the suspension bridge, a distance of sixty-four feet.

Nickel Counterfeiters.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—One of the nickel counterfeiters, brought to this city yesterday, has turned State's evidence, implicating a large number of persons in the southern part of the State.

Sporting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Base ball: Philadelphia, 16; Washington, 4.

MARRIAGES.

FORRESTER—RYERSON—At South Haven, Mich., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Anderson, R. H. Forrester, Esq., and Mrs. Rose A. Ryerson, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

DORE—In this city, May 8, 1873, Fredrick M., infant child of E. F. and Mary J. Dore, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral to-day, the 10th inst., from No. 19 Aberdeen-st., at 9:30 a. m.

KNUDEN—On May 9, at No. 128 West Lake-st., Johanne Knuden, aged 26, in child-bed.

McLAUGHLIN—On May 8, at No. 143 South Green-st., Francis McLaughlin, aged 54, of consumption.

ROCHER—On May 8, at No. 724 Wabash-av., Augusta M. Rocher, aged 42, of consumption.

JACKSON—On May 8, at the Small-Pox Hospital, Alexander Jackson, aged 28, of small-pox.

FULLER—On May 7, James Fuller, at No. 319 North Market-st., aged 42, of consumption.

GOETZINGER—On May 9, at No. 45 Purple-st., Francis N. Goetzinger, aged 15, of consumption.

COLLINS—On May 7, at the Home of the Friendless, Jessie Collins, aged 11, of hydrocephalus.

DOHERTY—At his residence, No. 132 North Peoria-st., William Doherty, on the 9th inst.

Funeral to take place from his house Sunday, May 11, at half-past 11 o'clock, to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOWE—In this city, Friday evening, at 12 o'clock, Malvina L. Spencer, wife of F. A. Howe, Jr.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

REID—At No. 447 West Taylor-st., on Friday morning, May 9, Mr. John Reid, of the firm of Reid & Sherwin.

Funeral on Sunday, at 11 a. m., from the late residence of the deceased, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New York.

In Geneva—10 Grand Quai.
In London—29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris—Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
TO-DAY.
Butters & Co.'s
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Of the usual variety of
Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
This morning at 9½ o'clock,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Also,
PIANOS AND PARLOR ORGAN.
Also,
Five Iron Safes,
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Tuesday, May 13.
A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF
ITALIAN MARBLE, ALABASTER,
AND
Bronze Ornaments,
On Tuesday, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES,
OPEN WAGONS,
Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons,
Double and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION,
At 25 and 31 West Washington-st.,
Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14,
TRADE SALE OF
White, Granite and Yellow Ware,
ASSORTED GLASS,
TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE,
WINDOW GLASS, &C.,
On Wednesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock,
55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15,
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Straw Goods, Carpeting,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
Household Furniture,
From several first-class Dwellings.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Marble-top Bureaus & Commodes, Bedsteads, Hall Racks, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors, Ice Chests, Stoves, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Dressing Cases. Also, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 120 Pkgs' Glassware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.
On SATURDAY, May 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.
LADIES' SPRING SHAWLS, in great variety.
Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Seaside Hats, and an invoice of JAPANESE FANS.
On TUESDAY, May 13, 1873, at 9 1-2 a. m.
At 11 o'clock same morning special sale of 50 Rolls Ingrain Carpets, by the piece only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, May 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
When GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,
WILL CLOSE OUT
500 CASES
Men's, Women's, and Child's Leather and Serge
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,
Of superior make and quality.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
Regular Furniture Sale.
SATURDAY, MAY 10 AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
Household Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Pictures, Glassware, etc.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.
460 CENTRE-AV. corner Blue Island-av.
FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
Commencing SATURDAY, May 10, at 2 p. m., and to continue every evening at 7½ o'clock until the stock is sold.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Mammoth Bird Sale,
On Monday, May 12, at 10 o'clock.
Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Thrushes, Linnets, Parrots and Parroquets, and all other kinds of Singing Birds. Goldfishes, Stuffed Birds, mounted, and in cases and Glass Shades. Also, a lot of Stuffed Animals—1 fine Black Bear, finely mounted; Buffalo Heads, Deer Heads, Elks' Horns, &c.
HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
Mortgage sale of 50 smoked hams, 100 corned hams, 25 pcs smoked beef, 5 brls corned beef, and two sausage machines, this morning at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
Large and attractive sale of new and second-hand
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
at auction THIS MORNING at 9½ o'clock, comprising elegant parlor and chamber sets, marble-top tables, lounges, chairs of every description, large line of splendid Brussels carpets, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, tin ware, wooden ware, plated ware, show-cases, sewing machines, Chromos and Engravings, etc.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.
The Entire Stock of ALFONSE L. MANDEL
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 67 Market-st.
Consisting of large lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SUITINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC. ALSO, AT SAME TIME, FULL LINE GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' LINEN SUITS, CUFFS, COLLARS, LACES, RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR, BOWS, RUFFLING, ETC.
By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.